MONTHLY REPORT

OF

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MARCH,

1867.

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MONTHLY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March*, 1867.

The stock tables in the present number make an exhibit of the condition of the farm stock of the country at the beginning of the present year. The reduction through the waste of war was very heavy in the south, and in almost every State in the country the diminution was more or less marked, except in the item of sheep. Indications of increased attention to the breeding of farm animals are now strong. The fact is daily becoming more apparent that stock-growing is a more profitable branch of agriculture than grain production, especially in localities distant from market. It is plain that markets must either be brought to these remote agricultural sections, or farm products must be put in concentrated form, requiring light expenses for transportation in proportion to market value.

The indications of a wheat crop are generally favorable. The snows of the past winter, and the general uniformity of cold weather, prevented winter-killing in a great degree. The spring has been late, with less of alternate freezing and thawing than usual; and the young shoots, as a result, look green and vigorous.

An interesting statement, from extensive original data recently obtained, concerning the losses of wool growers from depredations of dogs, will surprise those who are unaware of the extent of the mischief, and will enforce strongly the propriety of a national tax on every individual of the canine race in the several States. Three dollars, the English rate, would not be too high a tax.

A report of the committee appointed to test California wines sent to the department, with analyses of soils, a list of the wines, and other details, will also be found in this number.

European statistics, condensed from original translations of recent reports and other publications, will be found useful for reference.

ISAAC NEWTON, *Commissioner.*

THE DOG NUISANCE.

There is a flavor of outlawry in current arguments against taxing or restraining dogs. Their friends have an Ishmaelitish way of dealing with the question. If the mongrel tribes are declared nuisances, to be abated *pro bono publico*, they are claimed as property and placed upon an equality with a three thousand dollar merino ram. Propose a tax upon such a valuation, or any other, and their assumed value becomes instantly intangible.

The question is a very plain one, requiring no profundity of jurisprudence in its solution. A dog is property just as a tame bear or a wolf is property. A lapdog or a parrot may be perfectly useless in the appreciation of most people, and yet be bought and sold and held as property. If tame bears or wolves or any animal whatsoever shall become numerous and troublesome and injurious to man, without known or responsible owners, unchained and roaming at will, there is no more question as to restraining and outlawing such animals than with reference to the most pronounced nuisance ever proscribed by law. A man may claim "I have as good a right to raise dogs as any man has to raise sheep." So he has; but he has no right to allow them to leave his premises and certainly no right to suffer them to prey upon his neighbor's sheep, and the law-making public has an undoubted right to tax, restrict, or prohibit such production if the public good requires it.

The principle of the right of taxation is unquestioned. The State legislatures have nearly all recognized it, and congressmen acknowledge it, yet there is a strange hesitation and timidity in national and State councils for which it is difficult to find a sound reason. The only one assigned is not a creditable one, and hence it is usually suppressed, viz: universal suffrage gives to the dog owner, though he may be as unreasoning as the barking brute in question, *a vote*. It is to be hoped, whatever petty local legislators may do, that honorable members of national councils may act with greater wisdom and independence.

In European countries the taxation of dogs, not for revenue merely, but as a police measure for the regulation and repression of a nuisance, and for the necessary protection of an industry otherwise at the mercy of a selfish and reckless class, is a practical fact. In Great Britain a tax of twelve shillings (three dollars) each has long been imposed, and a substantial income is derived from this source. In Bavaria a notable reduction in number of dogs is the result of taxation. In Baden a revenue of 100,000 thalers per annum is derived from the tax on dogs. France has a dog tax, as also Prussia. In Portugal there is no tax but a restriction upon the increase of the species. In Lisbon all having no masters are destroyed without mercy.

At the international congress of veterinary surgeons in Vienna in 1865 the subject was discussed, interesting statistics of hydrophobia were presented, and a resolution was adopted favoring taxation, and recommending that the tax be as high as possible.

Few are aware of the immense losses inflicted upon the productive industry of the country by these pests. Every local attempt to ascertain these damages reveals astounding facts. Returns have been received in this division of the department of agriculture within a few weeks from 539 counties, in every State in the Union except the Pacific States, showing an aggregated estimate of 130,000 sheep killed by dogs in about one-fourth of the whole number of counties. On this basis the total number killed would be more than half a million yearly. Then the number injured, assuming as a basis the proportion reported from actual count in a series of years in Ohio, would be more than three hundred thousand more; *more than eight hundred thousand sheep killed or mutilated yearly, and a two per cent. tax levied upon the total investment in sheep, a loss equal to one-third of the gross income from six per cent. stocks.*

Are these assumptions warranted by facts? Let the reader examine data obtained at different times from different sources under different auspices. In Missouri, the present spring, the aggregate of estimates of sheep killed in thirty-three counties is 8,267; in 1866, in answer to a similar inquiry, returns were received from thirty counties which gave a total of 7,911. Boone county, Kentucky, at the same time furnished an estimate of 3,000 killed; and from counties in Michigan, Iowa, and Pennsylvania, estimates of 1,000 or more in each were received. The southern and frontier States show greater losses in proportion to extent of flocks than more central regions. The reason is plain—there are more dogs under fewer safeguards. In many of these localities wool-growing is attempted and abandoned for the sole reason of these unchecked ravages.

By actual enumeration, without counting those not reported and paid for under existing law, Ohio reported in five years 203,824 killed, averaging 40,764 per year, more than one per cent. of her flocks, while the injured were about two-thirds of one per cent. With a very small allowance for a higher percentage of loss, where it is shown to exist, an estimate is rounded out upon this Ohio basis of eight hundred thousand sheep killed and injured among the forty millions of the United States.

The loss in 1862, in New York, as estimated by the secretary of the State Agricultural Society, was 50,000 sheep, valued at $175,000. This involves a higher average than the Ohio figures.

The following table gives the aggregate result of recent returns, not including the damage done to sheep maimed or otherwise injured:

Sheep killed by dogs in 1866 *in certain counties of the several States, as estimated by correspondents of the Statistical Division.*

States.	No. of counties reported.	No. of sheep killed.	States.	No. of counties reported.	No. of sheep killed.
Maine	8	1,945	Texas	16	7,360
New Hampshire	6	854	Arkansas	9	770
Vermont	5	495	Tennessee	25	12,478
Massachusetts	5	713	West Virginia	15	1,475
Rhode Island	2	300	Kentucky	26	8,292
Connecticut	3	380	Missouri	33	8,267
New York	25	3,645	Illinois	60	16,167
New Jersey	6	409	Indiana	33	7,189
Pennsylvania	28	6,155	Ohio	31	13,532
Delaware	2	550	Michigan	18	4,058
Maryland	5	1,154	Wisconsin	26	2,237
Virginia	17	4,272	Minnesota	8	518
North Carolina	24	8,582	Iowa	35	4,660
South Carolina	7	1,240	Kansas	13	2,212
Georgia	18	3,077	Nebraska	3	125
Florida	2	55	Utah	2	14
Alabama	11	2,172			
Mississippi	9	4,600	Total	539	130,427
Louisiana	3	475			

If these returns are indicative of the actual extent of the injury—and they are evidently lower than the reality, because based upon partial and imperfect local official returns—the loss to the country yearly is not less than half a million sheep. Three years ago their value was estimated at five dollars each. If we reduce the estimate to suit the diminution of values to four dollars each, the direct loss on account of sheep killed amounts to two millions of dollars yearly.

The official statement for Ohio, in 1866, was as follows: Killed, 31,118, valued at $112,367; injured, 21,681, valued at $41,729.

In view of the official and unofficial exhibits of different States and localities, and the direct returns to this department, from all sections of the country, for two consecutive years, the direct losses of 1866 may be stated as follows:

500,000 sheep killed	$2,000,000
300,000 sheep injured	600,000
Total	2,600,000

The cost of keeping dogs, most of them utterly worthless, when calculated for the whole country, assumes startling proportions. The estimate made in the report of 1863, of $10 per annum, or less than one cent per meal, cannot be considered extravagant, "in view of price paid for boarding dogs, the cost of keeping large numbers of them in cities, and their exclusive consumption of meat." As to their numbers, it is believed by many that they will average one to each family, or seven millions in the United States. In cities and towns that average would not be reached, while many a pack of hounds and assemblage of curs of low degree might be found in the ownership of single families. Possibly seven millions may be too large. Ohio, with half a million families, is supposed by many to have half a million dogs, although little more than one-third of that number are found on the assessors' books. It may be assumed, in view of all the data obtained, as a low estimate, that there are five millions of dogs in the United States, and that their subsistence involves an *expenditure of fifty millions of dollars.*

The following extracts from correspondence will further illustrate these views of a subject which has become of national importance, and should secure the prompt action of Congress in favor of a uniform tax, in all the States and Territories, say of two or three dollars on each dog without regard to breed, sex, or use:

A correspondent in Sullivan, Illinois, writes: "Your suggestion as to taxing dogs I hope will be carried out by Congress. Two years ago I lost a valuable ram, that I obtained from Vermont at considerable cost and trouble, by a thieving sheep-killing dog. It is a poor solace to have the privilege of killing a dog after he has destroyed your property. I have written to Senator Trumbull on this matter, and suggested a tax as follows: Dogs unaltered, $5; dogs altered, $2; sluts, $5. A general tax of this kind will greatly lessen the number of worthless dogs in the country."

Somerville, Tenn.—Sheep have decreased fully one-half since last February, having been sold off for market, and killed by dogs and irresponsible parties for food. Every negro, now that he is free, must own two or three dogs. I can safely assert that fully one-half are killed by dogs and the other half eaten up.

Wayne county, N. C.—The United States forces, while in occupation of this county, very nearly exterminated the stock of dogs, and as a consequence sheep have suffered but little from their depredations. This State did have a tax upon dogs, but it appears to have become a dead letter.

Baltimore county, Md.—It is difficult to answer with accuracy the question as to the number of sheep killed by dogs. The county is large, and I know the loss is considerable. Admitting a loss of only twenty in each election district, would amount to 260 for the county; we often hear of one or two farmers losing this number (twenty) in one night, and I am quite sure my estimate is not too high.

Beaufort, N. C.—I am truly glad to see that the subject of dogs has at last been taken up, as they are undoubtedly the greatest nuisance in our land. Sheep-raising here would be profitable were it not for the ravages of the dogs. But

as it is, men, who are not able to buy their families bread, as a general thing, keep from two to four worthless dogs, which at night flock together and attack hogs, calves, or sheep. I have known as high as forty head of sheep to be killed by dogs in one night. Why cannot dogs be declared a nuisance, and taxed so high that the owners will be compelled to destroy them?

Essex county, N. J.—In the above territory, comprising about one-tenth of the county, and the portion chiefly devoted to agriculture, there were formerly kept about one thousand sheep, but owing to the great losses by dogs the raising of them has been almost entirely abandoned.

Pontotoc county, Miss.—The loss of sheep by dogs is variously estimated from 500 to 2,000, but an average of 900 I think about correct. There is one fact with regard to sheep-killing dogs worthy of mention: a full-blooded hound will not kill a sheep; he may run after them, but will not kill them, while the cur or cross-bred hound will kill sheep whenever he catches them.

Putnam county, Mo.—I cheerfully respond to your inquiry in relation to the ravages of dogs, as it is a subject of great importance to the farming community. I have taken no little pains to inform myself upon the subject, very few, if any, being aware of the enormous damage done by these animals through the country in various ways. I presume that $100,000 would not more than meet the bill for our State within the past year for damage done to sheep and other stock, to say nothing about hydrophobia and other damage they cause. Farmers generally tell you that it costs nothing to keep a dog, but the truth is it costs more to keep a dog than a hog, the dog being a flesh-eating animal, and flesh he will get by fair or foul means.

Miami county, Ohio.—To answer your question about killing sheep, I have sent for report from the auditor of the State, and find that during the year 1865 the number of sheep killed by dogs in the county was 452; wounded, 162. Value of sheep killed, $1,071; damage to wounded, $162; total, $1,233. Number of dogs, 2,138. Sheep killed in the State, 31,603; wounded, 20,030; total killed and wounded in the State, 51,733. Stocks are increasing, and damage from dogs in proportion.

St. Francis county, Mo.—I think it safe to say that at least fifteen per cent. of our sheep are destroyed by dogs, and until there be some law devised to reduce the number of dogs in our county, sheep-raising cannot be made profitable, nor will it be followed to any great extent, although there is no branch of business better suited to this locality.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

A variety of wines, received from several parties in California, attracted much attention in the museum of the Department of Agriculture during the past winter. Deeming the progress in wine manufacture upon the Pacific coast in the highest degree encouraging and important, a number of congressmen and other connoisseurs were invited to test their quality, and a committee was appointed (Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, chairman) to report, with the following result:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 4, 1867.

HON. ISAAC NEWTON, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

SIR: The committee appointed by you at the request of the California delegation received from you the following communications:

I ..T OF AGRICULTURE,
ashington, D. C., February 16, 1867.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ..OMMIT.. I have the honor to present for your examination various samples of na.. ..alifornia wines and brandies, as per memoranda hereto annexed, forward.. ..o this department by the manufacturers, through the efforts of Horace L.. ..unn, esq., of San Francisco, for the purpose of having them examined by a .. ..mmittee of three or more judges, to be appointed by the California congr.. ..onal delegation, and a detailed written report made .. the result for pub.. ..ation in the monthly report of this department, as well as ..e leading newspapers of .he east.

I also present the report of the chemist of the department, giving the analyses of various samples of soils from some of the vineyards upon which the grapes were grown.

The proprietors of these samples of wines look with much interest for the report of the result of this examination, and I therefore hope, gentlemen, that you will discharge the duties of this very important trust with the greatest care.

Respectfully,

ISAAC NEWTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 2.

A memorandum of wines and brandies of California production presented for examination and report.

24 bottles sparkling Sonoma wine, from the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, San Francisco, California.

2 bottles sherry wine,
2 bottles Burgundy wine,
2 bottles cabinet wine,
} from L. F. Jarvis, Columbia, California.

2 bottles sherry wine,
2 bottles port wine,
2 bottles Madeira wine,
2 bottles Angelica wine,
2 bottles white wine,
2 bottles wine bitters,
} from M. Keller, Rising Sun and Los Angeles, California.

7 bottles white wine,
6 bottles claret wine,
} from Jno. Kron, Petaluma, California.

4 bottles Mission grape wine, from O. W. Craig, Sonoma, California.

2 bottles Griswold's Hermitage wine, vintage of 1864.

2 bottles Griswold's Hermitage wine, vintage of 1865.

1 bottle California white wine,
1 bottle California port wine,
} from Koehler and Frohling, San Francisco.

1 bottle mountain wine, vintage 1864,
1 bottle mountain wine, vintage 1865,
} Schell and Krause, Knight's Ferry California.

1 bottle California wine from Mr. Reily, San Joaquin, California.

2 bottles Verdelho wine,
2 bottles white Reisling wine,
2 bottles Muscat wine,
1 bottle Beni Carlo wine,
2 bottles red Traminer wine,
1 bottle Fiher Zagos wine,
2 bottles white Malaga wine,
2 bottles white Pineaux wine,
2 bottles black Zinfindal wine,
} from B. N. Bugby, Natoma vineyards, Cal'a.

2 bottles cognac brandy, from B. N. Bugl[illegible]ilies toma vineyards, California.
2 bottles brandy made from litterings, } [illegible]ght
2 bottles brandy made from wine, } as forty. Carrigan, Sonoma, California.
6 bottles port wine, } decla[illegible]
6 bottles Angelica wine, } oy t[illegible]
6 bottles Muscat wine, } from Perkins[illegible]itory[illegible]n & Co, New York, California
6 bottles hock wine, } wines and bl[illegible] to[illegible] donated by Koehler & F[illegible]ohling.
6 bottles claret wine, }
2 bottles brandy, }
1 bottle brandy, Mrs. Yount.
bottle wine, Mrs. Yount.

No. 2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1866.

SIR: I herewith enclose copies of analyses of soils forwarded by you to this laboratory, October 10, 1866.

The soils forwarded were four in number. A sample of subsoil was forwarded by Messrs. Griswold, but it being of similar character with the surface, an analysis of it was not made. The analyses have been so conducted as to give not only the present constitution of the soil, showing its available materials, but also to show what materials will naturally be contributed by the decay of the soil within a limited period, say twelve or eighteen months. This information is conveyed in the second column of the analyses forwarded; if the whole numbers be assumed to be pounds weight, then by multiplying by fifty, the amount on an acre is approximately obtained.

It may be remarked of these soils, that while they all appear favorable to the growth of the vine, they are of very different texture and composition. Thus the soil of Mr. Perley is a sandy loam of a dark hue, the coloring of which is due to the contact of its vegetable matter with the iron of the soil, and which, were it intended for general cultivation, would certainly be benefited by liming, as it is remarkably deficient in lime. On the other hand, the soil of Griswold & Son is a heavy red soil, ferruginous and aluminous, derived from the rock or subsoil immediately below it. The magnesia element is in the same proportion with Mr. Perley's soil, but the lime element is nearly eight times as abundant. Again, the soil of Mr. Bugby is a soil of indifferent quality as regards constitution, and not capable of being benefited much by the slate rock on which it rests, while the soil of Messrs. Schell and Krause, also an indifferent soil, yet rests on a material which, by weathering, is capable of enriching the ground in lime, magnesia, and phosphoric acid, as indicated in the second table. These observations are drawn out by a comparison of the soils, and go to prove that there are many other elements of fertility in land than the mere mineral constitution of the soil; these elements are climate, aspect of land, water moving through the soil, (irrigation,) and good drainage.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

THOMAS ANTISELL, *Chemist.*

Hon. ISAAC NEWTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 4.

ANALYSES OF SOILS, BY THOMAS ANTISELL, M. D., CHEMIST.

Analysis of a soil presented by Messrs. Schell and Krause, Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, California.

Moisture	14.00
Organic matter	33.50
Earthy matters	952.50
Total	1000.00

		Derivable from the soi by weathering.
Silica and silicates of alumina, iron, lime, and magnesia	917.08	47.00
Alumina and peroxide of iron	10.00	30.50
Lime as carbonate	1.17	4.687
Magnesia, carbonate,	.25	1.140
Soluble salts, *i. e.* phosphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, organic salts of iron	24.00	
Total	952.50	

The silicates of lime and magnesia prevail in this soil.

The dark red subsoil appears to be mixed with the surface.

Memorandum accompanying the soil.—"Vineyard on a flat—flat mostly formed of debris washed down by the creek from the Table mountains (volcanic.) It is surrounded by hills formed by lava composed of white chalk, red and yellow ochre, &c., iron rock, sandstone, &c. The flat seems to rest on a decaying iron ledge. Soil varies much; sample hardly a fair one."

Analysis of a soil presented by J. W. Griswold & Sons, Copperopolis, Calaveras county, Cal. (But one specimen received.)

Moisture	20.00
Organic matter	42.00
Earthy matters	938.00
Total	1000.00

		Derivable from the soil by weathering.
Silica and silicates of alumina, iron, lime and magnesia	839.055	127.00
Alumina and peroxide of iron	81.770	74.75
Lime	3.175	8.687
Magnesia	.500	1.937
Soluble salts, as sulphate of lime, phosphate of iron, and magnesia, traces of common salt	13.500	
Total	9380.00	

Memorandum accompanying soil.—Soil an ordinary red, such as is usual in mines, &c.; a kind of granite ledge, instead of slate.

Analysis of a soil from B. N. Bugby, esq., Folsom, Cal.

Moisture	9.20
Organic matter	30.00
Earthy matters	960.80
Total	1000.00

		Derivable from the soil by weathering.
Silica and silicates of alumina, lime, iron and magnisia.	894.50	140.00
Alumina and peroxide of iron	49.50	34.25
Lime	2.37	2.87
Magnesia	.21	1.87
Soluble salts, *i. e.* in chief, sulphates of lime and magnesia	14.22	
Total	960.80	

(The silicates are chiefly those of alumina and lime)

Memorandum accompanying soil.—The soil is very shallow; the bed rock of slate is of a slaty appearance, and called here clay slate, of a bluish color, and stands vertically; crops out frequently in places. Depth of soil, three or four feet to nothing. That variety of it which is most abundant is sent. Also, samples of soil from different parts of vineyard.

Analysis of a soil from F. A. Perley, Woodbridge, Cal.

Moisture	20.80
Organic matter	17.00
Earthy matters	962.20
Total	1000 00

		Derivable from the soil by weathering.
Silica and silicates of alumina, iron, lime, and magnesia.	912.50	110.00
Alumina and peroxide of iron	38.70	73.50
Lime	.40	12.68
Magnesia	.50	15.93
Soluble salts, as sulphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, organic salts of iron	10.10	
Total	962.20	

(The silicates are principally silicates of iron, alumina, and magnesia.)

REPORT.

The committee are of the opinion that many of the samples submitted did not fairly represent the vineyards from which they were obtained, either because of very defective corking or because of the wine being bottled too soon after fermentation, or from other defective handling. Whatever may be the cause, it seemed unjust to pronounce any opinion upon the merits of wines which were plainly unfit for drinking. For this reason the committee do not express any other opinion (than just remarked) upon a great majority of the samples submitted to them.

Of the white acid wines the committee selected only four which they deemed worthy of special notice.

1. California hock (Perkins & Stern.) 1863.
2. Sonoma hock " 1862.
3. Folsom hock " 1862.
4. White wine (Matt. Keller.)

Of these four varieties they gave the preference to Keller's white wine (No. 4,) while the hocks were of nearly equal quality, the Folsom being preferred.

Of the sweet wines, the red Traminer (Bugby 1863,) and the Verdelho (Bugby

1865,) and the Muscatel (Perkins, Stern & Co.,) are worthy of mention rather as giving promise for the future, than as realizing the proper qualities of a sweet wine. Of all the sweet wines submitted to their inspection, they awarded the preference to the Angelica (Matt. Keller,) which seemed most advanced in quality.

The port (Perkins, Stern & Co., and Koehler & Frohling) was a good young wine, destined yet to be a popular table wine.

The only sparkling wine offered was the Sonoma; this was a really pleasant table wine, superior to much that is sold as imported champagne.

The wine bitters (Keller) is commended as a superior substitute for the alcoholic compounds now sold to the public.

It is due to the various producers to say that the committee have elsewhere found better wines, or wines in better condition, from the same vineyards, and of the same brands.

They believe that two defects exist affecting the merchantable character of California wines; one is careless corkage, the corks themselves, in many cases, being of very poor quality. The other is defective handling. They respectfully call the attention of producers to these two points. They entertain no doubt of the ultimate success of this interesting branch of our industry. The soil and climate of California, having all the necessary varieties for successful viniculture, should insure a production that will supersede the great majority of imported wines.

The introduction of native wines into general use will, it is believed, promote habits of temperance and good health, by discouraging the taste for inflaming alcoholic drinks, and substituting the use of simple non-intoxicating beverages that promote digestion, without inflaming the blood, or destroying the natural action of the vital organs.

Respectfully submitted:

G. V. LAWRENCE, *Chairman.*

FACTS IN AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The following tabular statements of results of agricultural and chemical investigations are presented in the belief that they may prove useful to the American farmer as matters of reference and comparison. They have been collected with great care by Mr. Emil Wolff, doctor of analytical and agricultural chemistry at the agricultural academy of Hohenheim, from the results of the several experiments carried out at the various experimental stations (model agricultural and experimental farms) in Germany, and recently published by him in Berlin:

Value of manures, established by averaging the combined results of experimental stations, according to Emil Wolff, "Reports on Agriculture, 1866."

Kinds of manure.	Percentage of—				Pounds required per acre.	Percent. absorbed in vegetation.			Equivalent for 100 parts of stable manure.
	Water.	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric acid.	Potassa.		1st year.	2d year.	3d year.	
Stable manure	75	0.4	0.25	1.0	24,000	33	34	33	100
Horse-dung, fresh	75	0.7	0.3	2.0	15,000	50	35	15	150
Sheep-dung, fresh	67	0.9	0.4	2.0	10,000	45	35	20	170
Hog's-dung, fresh	85	0.3	0.2	0.7	30,000	30	35	35	75
Cow's-dung, fresh	80	0.35	0.2	0.9	27,000	25	40	35	90
Human, solid	74	1.0	1.2	1.0	4,500	75	15	10	300
liquid	96	1.0	0.2	0.5	3,000	100	.....	.....	300
Best poudrette	15	3.0	4.0	3.0	1,100	65	25	10	1,000
condensed by fresh lime	15	10.0	12.0	8.0	300	65	25	10	5,000
Fowl's-dung, dry	10	8.0	6.0	5.0	450	70	20	10	2,400
fresh	62	3.0	2.0	2.0	1,500	75	15	10	800
Liquid blood	80	3.2	0.5	1.0	900	100	.....	.....	1,000
Prepared blood, manufactured	15	10.0	8.0	5.0	300	80	20	.....	4,500
Peruvian guano	12	12.5	10.0	3.0	230	60	25	15	6,500
Oil cake	14	4.5	2.0	1.5	750	65	25	10	1,850
Bone dust	12	5.0	23.0	.....	200	30	35	35	3,250
Steamed bone dust	12	4.5	24.0	.....	360	50	30	20	4,000
Dissolved bones	12	3.0	17.0	.....	240	75	15	10	4,000
Chili saltpetre	2	16.0	.....	.....	75	100	.....	.....	8,000
Sulphate of ammonia	3	21.0	.....	.....	65	100	.....	.....	9,000

Amount of dung in proportion of food consumed.

It has been established by accurate observations that about one-half (by weight) of all the dry matter (absolutely free from water) consumed as food is deposited in the form of dung of animals. For example:

Name of animals.	Kind of food.	Percentage of dry food transferred into dung.
Horse	Oats and hay	46 per cent.
Milch cow	Hay, potatoes, and roots, &c	47 per cent.
Working ox	Hay, straw, and beets, &c	50 per cent.
Fattening ox	Hay, roots, cake, offal, &c	53 per cent.
Sheep	Hay and offal	62 per cent.

The medium will be 51.6 per cent., but considering that the manure of horned cattle always preponderates, 50 per cent. will be an average of dry matter (consumed) transformed into manure by domestic animals.

Medium sized domestic animals, well fed, will produce per annum:

Horse, — what is lost while at work, 7 loads, at 25 chr. = 175 chr.

Cattle, fed in stables, 8 to 10 loads, at 25 chr. = 200 to 250 chr.

Sheep, from October to May, 3-5 of a load, at 25 chr. = 15 chr.

Hog, fatted, 1 to 1½ load, at 25 chr. = 25 to 37 chr.

REMARK.—Stable manure resting until *heated* loses 20 per cent., and is reduced gradually at last to 50 per cent. of its original value.

Percentage of mineral substances.

Products.	Water.	Am't of minerals.	Potassa.	Soda.	Magnesia.	Lime.	Phosphoric acid.	Silica.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Wheat, grains	14.4	1.80	0.533	0.082	0.212	0.063	0.859	0.022
Rye, grains	14.3	1.93	0.455	0.194	0.209	0.096	0.913	0.028
Oats, grains	14.3	2.61	0.376	0.069	0.203	0.089	0.476	1.297
Buckwheat, grains	14.0	0.92	0.168	0.099	0.114	0.041	0.448	0.006
Barley, grains	14.3	2.22	0.403	0.113	0.195	0.056	0.793	0.581
Hay, from meadows	14.3	8.37	1.553	0.675	0.349	0.813	0.900	2.882
clover	16.7	6.61	1.043	0.301	0.680	2.141	0.602	0.236
Peas, grains	14.3	2.45	1.012	0.151	0.190	0.139	0.809	0.021
Beans, grains, (vicia faba)	14.5	3.68	1.160	0.490	0.311	0.187	1.369	0.032
Vetches, grains, (vicia saliva)	14.3	2.11	0.584	0.292	0.140	0.135	0.714	0.032
Lentil	14.3	1.77	0.493	0.175	0.035	0.090	0.515	0.019
Oilseed, (rape)	11.0	3.95	0.766	0.070	0.458	0.721	1.531	0.058
cake	15.0	5.59	1.360	.....	0.825	0.608	2.060	0.487
Linseed, flax grains	12.5	3.90	1.195	0.067	0.388	0.500	1.572	0.041
cake	11.5	7.16	1.445	0.092	0.991	0.538	2.187	.....
Flax-straw	14.0	3.30	0.732	0.160	0.276	0.466	0.330	1.671
Hemp seed	12.2	4.81	0.967	0.010	0.271	1.129	1.745	0.569
straw	14.0	3.96	0.696	0.120	0.366	1.653	0.434	0.308
Poppy seed	14.7	7.00	0.953	0.072	0.661	2.475	2.169	0.227
cake	10.0	8.40	0.070	0.375	0.364	2.359	3.176	0.407
Beets, (beta vulgaris)	87.4	1.15	0.336	0.299	0.027	0.024	0.062	0.023
sugar, (beta cicla)	80.2	0.75	0.364	0.061	0.068	0.048	0.114	0.025
Turnips	92.0	0.60	0.223	0.060	0.014	0.061	0.067	0.010
White cabbage	89.0	1.13	0.504	0.042	0.040	0.156	0.165	0.012
Potatoes	75.0	1.07	0.704	0.005	0.042	0.017	0.173	0.011
Refuse matter in distilling, &c.	94.8	0.60	0.231	0.040	0.044	0.027	0.101	0.017
Barley flour	11.3	4.99	0.943	0.070	0.382	0.123	1.441	0.998
Sugar-beet cake	69.5	0.90	0.407	0.022	0.070	0.186	0.093	0.056
Beer husks, moist	75.9	1.21	0.051	0.010	0.122	0.140	0.459	0.390
air dried	7.28	4.47	1.187	0.036	0.451	0.519	1.697	1.441
Milk	87.0	0.70	0.176	0.069	0.024	0.164	0.197	.....
Calf, weighed alive	.....	3.80	0.243	0.056	0.047	1.625	1.376	0.006
Ox, weighed alive	.....	4.66	0.172	0.140	0.062	2.083	1.856	0.013
Sheep, weighed alive	.....	3.17	0.146	0.144	0.043	1.318	1.229	0.019
Hog, weighed alive	.....	1.65	0.133	0.016	0.031	0.704	0.680	.....
Wool	.....	2.35	.....	0.560	.....	0.313	0.266	0.195
Eggs, 8 to 10 = 1 pound	.....	10.70	0.152	0.183	0.019	5.561	0.419	0.004
Bones, dust	.....	64.00	.....	.....	0.691	33.730	26.050	.....
Superphosphate	.....	.....	2.310	.....	1.050	24.200	18.830	.....
Peruvian guano	.....	.....	3.720	.....	1.920	11.420	10.540	.....
Baker guano	.....	.....	0.171	0.676	8.207	43.380	40.330	.....
Abraum salt, Stassfurt	.....	.....	9.230	17.590	11.570	1.120	.....	.....
Beach tree ashes	.....	.....	12.330	2.120	10.240	41.260	7.060	5.280
Oak tree ashes	.....	.....	8.630	2.790	3.990	60.360	4.820	0.940
White pine tree ashes	.....	.....	8.250	12.410	3.590	45.900	3.020	6.980
Yellow pine tree ashes	.....	.....	12.830	1.540	8.850	45.290	7.220	3.410
Dung of the yard raked together with straw and offal	72.6	5.34	0.698	0.129	0.168	1.062	0.256	1.204
Cattle salts	.....	.....	.....	53.000	.....	.....	.....	.....

Value of food.

Kinds.	PERCENTAGE OF—									
	Water.	Organic matter.	Ashes.	Nutriment containing nitrogen.	Nutriment not containing nitrogen.	Woody fibre.	Total nutriment.	Fat.	Phosphoric acid.	Lime.
I. *Hay.*										
Meadow	14.3	79.5	6.2	8.2	41.3	30.0	49.5	2.0	0.53	0.97
Aftermath	14.3	79.2	6.5	9.5	45.7	24.0	55.2	2.4	0.63	1.05
Red clover in flower	16.7	77.7	6.2	19.4	29.3	35.8	43.3	3.2	0.45	1.90
Red clover for seed	16.7	77.7	5.6	9.4	20.3	48.0	29.7	2.0	0.40	1.75
White clover in blossom	16.7	74.8	8.5	14.9	34.3	25.6	49.2	3.5	0.62	2.05
Swedish clover in blossom	16.7	75.0	8.3	15.3	29.2	30.5	44.5	3.3	0.45	2.00
Swedish clover for seed	16,7	78.3	5.0	10.2	23.1	45.0	33.3	2.2	0.40	1.70
Lucern, tender	16.7	74.6	8.7	19.7	32.9	22.0	52.6	3.3	0.75	2.50
Lucern, in flower	16.7	76.9	6.4	14.4	22.5	40.0	36.9	2.5	0.48	2.40
Lucern sand, in flower	16.7	79.2	6.1	15.2	26.9	35.1	42.1	3.0	0.50	2.20
Honeysuckle, in flower	16.7	77.1	6.2	13.3	36.7	27.1	50.0	2.5	0.60	1.85
Clover, in flower	16.7	76.1	7.2	12.2	30.1	33.8	42.3	3.0	0.55	2.35
Hops, in flower	16.7	77.3	6.0	14.6	36.5	26.2	51.1	3.3	0.48	1.80
Vetches, in flower	16.7	75.0	8.3	14.2	35.3	5.5	49.5	2.5	0.53	2.30
Peas, in flower	16.7	76.3	7.0	14.3	36.8	25.2	51.1	2.6	0.50	2.20
Oats and vetches, in flower	16.7	77.1	7.2	12.6	35.5	28.0	48.1	2.3	0.57	1.30
Savadella	16.7	75.8	7.5	15.3	37.2	26.1	52.5	1.9	.....	.....
Italian raygrass	14.3	77.9	7.8	8.7	51.4	16.9	60.1	2.8	0.65	0.78
Timothy raygrass	14.3	81.2	4.5	9.7	48.8	22.7	58.5	3.0	.....	.....
Red-top raygrass	14.3	79.0	6.7	10.6	39.5	29.0	50.1	2.5	.....	.....
French raygrass	14.3	75.8	9.9	11.1	35.3	29.4	46.4	2.7	.....	.....
English raygrass	14.3	79.2	6.5	10.2	38.9	30.2	49.1	2.7	.....	.....
Sweet vernal grass	14.3	80.2	5.5	9.9	36.7	33.6	46.6	3.1	.....	.....
Medium of all grasses cut in blossom	14.3	79.9	5.8	9.5	41.7	28.7	51.2	2.6	.....	.....
II. *Straw.*										
Winter wheat	14.3	80.2	5.5	2.0	30.2	48.0	32.2	1.5	0.30	0.34
Winter rye	14.3	82.5	3.2	1.5	29.0	54.0	28.5	1.3	0.12	0.12
Winter barley	14.3	80.2	5.5	2.0	29.8	48.4	31.8	1.4	0.18	0.44
Summer barley	14.3	78.7	7.0	3.0	32.7	43.0	35.7	1.4	0.25	0.56
Summer barley with clover	14.3	77.7	8.0	6.0	34.7	37.5	40.7	1.7	0.33	0.90
Oats	14.3	80.7	5.0	2.5	38.2	40.0	40.7	2.0	0.15	0.50
Vetches	14.3	79.7	6.0	7.5	28.2	44.0	35.7	2.0	0.33	2.00
Peas	14.3	81.7	4.0	6.5	35.2	40.0	41.7	2.0	0.20	1.20
Beans	17.3	77.7	5.0	10.2	33.5	34.0	43.7	1.0	0.35	2.20
Lentils	14.3	79.2	6.5	14.0	27.2	36.6	41.2	2.0	0.40	2.05
Lupines	14.2	81.4	4.4	4.9	34.7	41.8	39.6	1.5	0.22	1.75
Maize, (corn)	14.0	82.0	4.0	3.0	39.0	40.0	42.0	1.1	0.14	0.32
III. *Chaff, &c.*										
Wheat	14.3	73.7	12.0	4.5	33.2	36.0	37.7	1.4	0.30	0.80
Spell	14.3	77.2	8.5	2.9	32.8	41.5	35.7	1.3	0.24	0.30
Rye	14.3	78.2	7.5	3.5	28.2	46.5	31.7	1.2	0.20	0.60
Barley	14.3	72.7	13.0	3.0	38.7	30.0	41.7	1.5	0.21	1.00
Oats	14.3	67.7	18.0	4.0	29.7	34.0	33.7	1.5	0.28	0.72
Vetches	15.0	77.0	8.0	8.5	32.5	36.0	41.0	2.0	0.56	2.40
Peas	14.3	79.7	6.0	8.1	36.6	35.0	44.7	2.0	0.48	1.50
Horse beans	15.0	77.0	8.0	10.5	29.5	37.0	40.0	2.0	0.50	2.00
Lupines	14.3	89.9	2.8	2.5	47.2	33.0	49.7	2.5	0.22	0.90
Oilseed, (rape)	14.0	77.5	8.5	3.5	40.0	34.0	43.5	1.6	0.42	2.45
Corn husks	14.0	83.2	2.8	1.4	44.0	37.8	45.4	1.4	0.12	0.20
IV. *Green fodder.*										
Grass, before blooming	75.0	22.9	2.1	3.0	12.9	7.0	15.9	0.8	0.18	0.30
Grass, end of blooming	69.0	29.0	2.0	2.5	15.0	11.5	17.5	0.7	0.15	0.30
Red clover, before blooming	83.0	15.5	1.5	3.3	7.7	4.5	11.0	0.7	0.11	0.44
Red clover, full blooming	78.0	20.3	1.7	3.7	8.6	8.0	12.3	0.8	0.11	0.53
White clover, full blooming	80.5	17.5	2.0	4.5	7.8	5.0	12.3	0.6	0.15	0.52
Swedish clover, beginning of blooming	85.0	13.5	1.5	3.3	5.7	4.5	9.0	0.6	0.10	0.40
Swedish clover, full blooming	82.0	16.2	1.8	3.3	6.3	6.6	9.6	0.6	0.13	0.48
Lucern, tender	81.0	17.3	1.7	4.5	7.8	5.0	12.3	0.6	0.14	0.49
Lucern, in flower	74.0	24.0	2.0	4.5	7.0	12.5	11.5	0.7	0.15	0.70

Value of food—Continued.

Kinds.	PERCENTAGE OF—									
	Water.	Organic matter.	Ashes.	Nutriment containing nitrogen.	Nutriment not containing nitrogen.	Woody fibre.	Total amount of nutrition.	Fat.	Phosphoric acid.	Lime.
IV. *Green fodder*—Continued.										
Sand lucern, beginning of flower	78.0	20.1	1.9	4.0	6.6	9.5	10.6	0.8	0.15	0.67
Honeysuckle, in flower	80.0	18.5	1.5	3.2	8.8	6.5	12.0	0.6	0.14	0.45
Clover, incarnate, in flower	81.5	16.9	1.6	2.7	6.7	7.5	9.4	0.6	0.12	0.56
Clover, hops, in flower	80.0	18.5	1.5	3.5	9.0	6.0	12.5	0.8	0.12	0.45
Savadella, in flower	80.0	18.7	1.3	3.6	7.0	8.1	10.6	0.4	0.11	0.40
Peas, in flower	81.5	17.0	1.5	3.2	8.2	5.6	11.4	0.6	0.11	0.45
Vetches, in flower	82.0	16.2	1.8	3.1	7.6	5.5	10.7	0.6	0.12	0.51
Oats, in flower	81.0	17.6	1.4	2.3	8.8	6.5	11.1	0.5	0.11	0.12
Rye, green fodder	72.9	25.5	1.6	3.3	14.9	7.3	18.2	0.9	0.13	0.10
Maize, corn	84.3	14.6	1.1	0.9	8.7	5.0	9.6	0.5	0.08	0.07
Maize, early cut	82.2	16.7	1.1	1.1	10.9	4.7	12.0	0.5	0.08	0.07
Millet, mobar, blooming	65.6	32.0	2.4	5.9	15.0	11.5	20.9	1.5	0.18	0.17
Millet, sugar	74.0	25.1	0.9	2.5	15.3	7.3	17.5	1.4	0.08	0.07
White cabbage	89.0	9.8	1.2	1.5	6.3	2.0	7.8	0.4	0.12	0.24
Cabbage stems	82.0	16.1	1.9	1.1	12.2	2.8	13.3	0.3	0.12	0.30
Beet leaves	90.5	6.7	1.8	1.9	4.6	1.3	6.5	0.5	0.09	0.20
Carrot leaves	82.2	14.2	3.6	3.2	8.0	3.0	11.2	1.0	0.19	0.32
Elm and poplar leaves	70.0	28.0	2.0	6.0	15.5	6.5	21.5	1.5	0.16	0.45
Artichoke stems	80.0	17.3	2.7	3.3	10.6	3.4	13.9	0.8	0.14	0.45
V. *Roots and all substances under ground.*										
Potatoes	75.0	24.1	0.9	2.0	21.0	1.1	23.0	0.3	0.15	0.03
Artichoke	80.0	18.9	1.1	2.0	15.6	1.3	17.6	0.5	0.14	0.04
Beets	88.0	11.1	0.9	1.1	9.1	0.9	10.2	0.1	0.09	0.03
Beets, sugar	81.5	17.7	0.8	1.0	15.4	1.3	16.4	0.1	0.08	0.03
Turnips, cabbage	87.0	12.0	1.0	1.6	9.3	1.1	10.2	0.1	0.09	0.07
Carrots	85.0	14.0	1.0	1.5	10.8	1.7	12.3	0.2	0.08	0.08
Carrots, giant	87.0	12.2	0.8	1.2	9.8	1.2	11.0	0.2	0.07	0.07
Late (stubble) turnips	91.5	7.7	0.8	0.8	5.9	1.0	6.7	0.1	0.08	0.06
Turnips	92.0	7.2	0.8	1.1	5.1	1.0	6.2	0.1	0.08	0.06
Parsnips	88.3	11.0	0.7	1.6	8.4	1.0	10.0	0.2	0.07	0.06
Pumpkins	94.5	4.5	1.0	1.3	2.8	1.0	4.1	0.1	0.08	0.08
VI. *Grains and seeds.*										
Winter wheat	14.4	83.6	2.0	13.0	67.6	3.0	80.6	1.5	0.92	0.07
Wheat flour	12.6	86.7	0.7	11.8	74.1	0.7	85.9	1.2	0.40	0.02
Spelt, in husks	14.8	81.3	3.9	10.0	54.8	16.5	64.8	1.5	1.10	0.14
Winter rye	14.3	83.7	2.0	11.0	69.2	3.5	80.2	2.0	0.92	0.07
Rye flour	14.0	84.4	1.6	10.5	72.5	1.5	83.0	1.6	0.70	0.05
Barley, winter	14.3	83.4	2.3	9.0	65.9	8.5	74.9	2.5	0.80	0.07
Barley, summer	14.3	83.1	2.6	9.5	66.6	7.0	76.1	2.5	0.94	0.08
Oats	14.3	82.7	3.0	12.0	60.9	10.3	72.9	6.0	0.65	0.03
Millet	14.0	83.0	3.0	14.5	62.1	6.4	72.6	3.0	0.65	0.03
Maize, (corn)	14.4	83.5	2.1	10.0	68.0	5.5	78.0	7.0	0.95	0.03
Buckwheat	14.0	83.6	2.4	9.0	59.6	15.0	68.6	2.5	1.00	0.16
Vetches	14.3	83.4	2.3	27.5	49.2	6.7	76.7	2.7	0.87	0.12
Peas	14.3	83.2	2.5	22.4	52.3	9.2	74.8	2.5	0.85	0.13
Horse beans	14.5	82.0	3.5	25.5	45.5	11.5	71.0	2.0	1.20	0.18
Lentils	14.5	82.5	3.0	23.8	52.0	6.9	75.8	2.6	0.94	0.13
Lupines	14.5	82.0	3.5	34.5	33.0	14.5	67.5	6.0	1.25	0.18
Barley and vetches, ground together	17.0	79.0	4.0	19.3	52.1	7.6	71.4	2.3	1.00	0.16
Acorns, peeled and dry	20.0	78.4	1.6	5.0	68.8	4.6	73.8	4.3	0.32	0.11
Acorns, unpeeled, fresh	56.0	43.0	1.0	2.0	36.5	4.5	38.5	2.3	0.17	0.07
Chestnuts, peeled, fresh	49.2	49.0	1.8	3.0	45.2	0.8	48.2	2.5	0.40	0.21
Madia seed	8.4	86.9	4.7	22.9	46.0	18.0	68.9	41.0	1.88	0.36
Linseed	12.3	82.7	5.0	20.5	55.0	7.2	75.5	37.0	1.90	0.40
Oilseed, (rape)	11.0	85.1	3.9	19.4	55.4	10.3	74.8	40.0	1.80	0.58
Hemp seed	12.2	83.6	4.2	16.3	55.2	12.1	71.5	33.6	1.47	0.90
Poppy seed	14.7	78.3	7.0	17.5	54.7	6.1	72.2	41.0	2.10	0.80
VII. *Refuse materials from technical pursuits.*										
Beet-sugar cake	70.0	26.6	3.4	1.8	18.5	6.3	20.3	0.2	0.20	0.18
Other refuse	82.0	16.8	1.2	1.0	12.2	3.6	13.2	0.1	0.13	0.12
Potatoes, refuse, (left from distilling)	94.8	4.6	0.6	1.0	3.0	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.08	0.02
Rye, refuse, (from distilling)	89.0	10.5	0.5	2.1	6.8	1.6	8.9	0.4	0.24	0.01

Value of food—Continued.

Kinds.	PERCENTAGE OF—									
	Water.	Organic matter.	Ashes.	Nutriment containing nitrogen.	Nutriment not containing nitrogen.	Woody fibre.	Total amount of nutriment.	Fat.	Phosphoric acid.	Lime.
VII. *Refuse materials*—Continued.										
Maize, refuse, (corn)	89.0	10.5	0.5	2.0	7.2	1.3	9.2	1.2	0.24	0.01
Beer husks	76.6	22.2	1.2	4.9	11.1	6.2	16.0	1.6	0.38	0.12
Malt sprouts, dry	8.0	85.2	6.8	23.0	44.7	17.5	67.7	2.5	1.42	0.09
Sprouted malt, green	47.5	50.8	1.7	6.5	39.5	4.3	46.0	1.5	1.60	0.06
Sprouted malt, dry, without germs	4.2	93.1	2.7	8.8	76.3	8.0	85.1	2.5	0.90	0.08
Wheat bran	13.1	81.8	5.1	14.0	50.0	17.8	64.0	3.8	2.50	0.11
Rye bran	12.5	83.0	4.5	14.5	53.5	15.0	68.0	3.5	2.15	0.12
Oil cake, (rape)	15.0	77.6	7.4	28.3	33.5	15.8	61.8	9.0	2.50	0.98
Linseed cake	11.5	80.6	7.9	28.3	41.3	11.1	69.6	10.0	2.10	0.88
Poppy cake	10.0	81.6	8.4	32.5	37.7	11.4	20.2	8.1	2.50	0.90
Hemp-seed cake	10.5	85.5	4.0	27.0	36.5	22.0	63.5	6.2	1.35	0.90
Beech-acorn cake	12.5	79.8	7.7	37.1	36.9	5.5	74.0	7.5	2.10	1.30
Beet molasses, refuse	16.7	72.5	10.8	8.0	64.5	.....	.....	.....	0.10	0.30
Potato cake	82.6	17.1	0.3	0.8	15.0	1.3	15.8	0.1	0.03	0.03
Milk of cows	87.0	12.3	0.7	4.0	8.3	.....	.....	3.6	0.22	0.17
Milk without cream	90.0	9.4	0.6	4.0	5.4	.....	.....	0.6	0.20	0.16
Buttermilk	90.1	9.4	0.5	3.4	6.0	.....	.....	1.0	0.16	0.12
Whey	94.6	5.2	0.4	0.5	4.5	.....	.....	0.5	0.11	0.08
Cream	64.0	35.6	0.4	4.2	31.4	.....	.....	29.3	0.12	0.09

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Population, area, and acreage under crops and grass in the United Kingdom and in various foreign countries.

Countries.	Date of acreage returns.	Population, according to the latest returns.	Total area, in English statute acres.	Total acreage returned as under crops and grass, (exclusive of vineyards and olive grounds.)	Acreage (in English statute acres) under corn crops.								
					Wheat, including spelt.	Barley, or bere.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans and peas.	Mixed grain.	Buckwheat.	Other kinds of grain.	Total under corn crops.
Great Britain	1866	23, 128, 000	56, 964, 000	28, 704, 867	3, 385, 394	2, 237, 329	2, 759, 923	60, 077	845, 061	.....	.....	.....	9, 287, 784
Ireland	1866	5, 799, 000	20, 323, 000	*15, 549, 796	300, 474	152, 777	1, 697, 648	7, 753	14, 781	.....	.....	.....	2, 173, 433
Total for United Kingdom, including Isle of Man and Channel islands	.....	29, 071, 000	77, 513, 000	*	3, 697, 635	2, 398, 485	4, 469, 297	67, 879	860, 370	.....	.....	.....	11, 493, 666
Sweden	1866	4, 022, 000	107, 547, 000	10, 998, 000	115, 000	615, 000	942, 000	877, 000	124, 000	241, 000	.....	.....	2, 914, 000
Denmark, proper	1861	1, 663, 000	9, 354, 000	5, 545, 720	140, 448	687, 179	811, 580	473, 591	94, 885	.....	61, 431	76, 359	2, 345, 273
Wurtemberg	1865	1, 748, 000	4, 757, 000	3, 010, 833	544, 284	237, 904	317, 982	102, 162	18, 543	.....	52	14, 781	1, 235, 708
Bavaria	1863	4, 807, 000	18, 967, 000	11, 138, 387	1, 043, 534	838, 779	1, 120, 704	1, 460, 789	123, 223	.....	4, 456	9, 790	4, 601, 275
Holland	1864	3, 668, 000	8, 617, 000	5, 024, 240	194, 730	104, 315	263, 613	476, 984	129, 080	.....	162, 323	.....	1, 331, 045
Belgium	1856	4, 782, 000	7, 211, 000	4, 521, 377	804, 758	110, 130	541, 347	721, 492	143, 964	102, 285	60, 517	.....	2, 484, 493
France, (latest returns)	.....	37, 547, 700	132, 787, 000	97, 506, 251	17, 252, 386	2, 570, 853	8, 058, 634	5, 417, 278	1, 127, 832	1, 415, 273	1, 751, 546	1, 486, 933	39, 080, 735
Austria, exclusive of Galicia, (except Cracow,) Bukowina, the Tyrol, and the military frontier, (latest returns)	.....	34, 070, 000	145, 310, 000	58, 407, 589	3, 662, 164	2, 755, 415	6, 573, 921	6, 978, 008	182, 927	1, 749, 691	514, 722	3, 967, 260	26, 384, 108
Italy, including Venitia, (latest returns)	.....	24, 681, 000	68, 747, 000	43, 524, 589	†26, 980, 309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡357 493	27, 337, 802
Switzerland	1855	2, 534, 000	9, 945, 000	4, 962, 987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 435, 555

*The returns of the acreage under "permanent pastuse" in Great Britain and in Ireland are not comparable, as hill pastures are excluded in Great Britain and included in Ireland.
† Total acreage under wheat and spelt, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas, mixed grain, and buckwheat.
‡ Rice fields.

Population, area, and acreage under crops and grass in the United Kingdom and in various foreign countries—Continued.

Countries.	Date of acreage returns.	Acreage (in English statute acres) under green crops.				Bare, fallow, or uncropped arable land.	Clover and artificial and other grasses under rotation.	Permanent pastures, meadows, &c.
		Potatoes.	Turnips, carrots, parsnips, mangels, and beet root.	Other green crops, as rape, colza, &c.	Total under green crops.			
Great Britain	1866	498,843	2,417,744	635,943	3,552,530	964,937	3,694,224	11,148,814
Ireland	1866	1,050,419	341,120	90,552	1,482,091	28,060	1,600,495	*10,002,058
Total for United Kingdom, including Isle of Man and Channel islands		1,555,609	2,770,612	728,799	5,055,020	1,004,278	5,324,119	*
Sweden	1866	334,000					†2,850,000	4,900,000
Denmark, proper	1861	69,176	5,635	32,445	107,256	405,064	1,760,403	927,525
Wurtemberg	1865	167,948	60,210	229,587	457,745	253,845	194,906	‡868,629
Bavaria	1863	619,735	162,468	206,422	1,018,625	1,172,133	720,800	3,625,554
Holland	1861	265,987	79,618	184,734	530,339	61,256	66,957	3,034,642
Belgium	1856	369,850	81,947	257,327	709,124	159,112	397,787	771,870
France, (latest returns)		2,048,364	890,195	1,379,823	4,318,382	14,091,392	6,331,820	33,683,922
Austria, exclusive of Galicia, (except Cracow.) Bukowina, the Tyrol, and the military frontier, (latest returns)		1,308,148	46,817	454,512	1,809,477	Not stated	1,302,434	28,911,570
Italy, including Venitia, (latest returns)		‖	‖	‖	‖	Not stated	§18,186,787	
Switzerland	1855	¶	¶	¶	¶		§3,527,431	

* The returns of the acreage under "permanent pasture" in Great Britain and in Ireland are not comparable, as hill pastures are excluded in Great Britain and included in Ireland.
† Total acreage under green crops, (except potatoes,) bare, &c., and under clover, &c.
‡ Including hill pastures.
§ Including permanent pastures, &c.
‖ Not ascertained.
¶ Included with acreage under corn crops.

NOTE.—In addition to the land under the above-mentioned crops, in Bavaria 54,655 acres were under vineyards; in France, 5,411,545 acres were under vineyards, and 2,445,000 acres of cultivated trees; in Italy, 1,370,279 acres were under olive grounds; in Austria, 1,395,371 were under vineyards; and in Switzerland, 68,444 were under vineyards.

STABLE-FEEDING OF COWS.

A paper has been received upon stable-feeding and its effect upon milk production, written by Dr. Rhode-Eldena. of the Royal Academy of Agriculture in Prussia. A translation has been made, from which the following statement is condensed, showing the result of actual feeding for a series of years. The number of cows, aggregate quantity, average per cow, and maximum yield of the best cow, are given for each year:

PASTURING.

Year.	No. of cows.	Milk, quarts.	Average.	Maximum.
1853	67	100,000	1,493	2,408
1854	63	100,000	1,587	2,375
1855	70	96,945	1,385	2,253
1856	57	79,727	1,400	2,180
1857	47	73,724	1,569	2,287
1858	49	83,291	1,700	2,591
1859	40	77,634	1,941	2,938

STABLE-FEEDING.

Year.	No. of cows.	Milk, quarts.	Average.	Maximum.
1860	29	79,766	2,750	4,030
1861	37	115,963	3,134	3,830
1862	38	111,310	2,930	4,150
1863	36	129,600	3,600	4,800
1864	36	126,223	3,784	5,092
1865	36	140,000	3,900	5,000
1866	35	139,300	4,000	5,110

Manner of feeding.—During the winter season the animals are fed with clover hay, &c., and roots, sometimes potatoes, while in summer they are supplied with green clover, cut vetches, and often seradella (newly introduced for green fodder) in the fall. In addition oil cake and from eight to ten pounds of rye bran are administered. Mr. Hermann writes on this subject:

"In the winter, when I had scarcely any dried clover, and when my roots were all gone, I fed to my flock 400 pounds of rye bran and 50 pounds of cake daily, with hay morning and evening. Before this I gave 10 pounds of potatoes, 300 pounds bran, and 50 pounds of cake, the yield of milk being the same—that is to say, 100 pounds of bran is equal to 10 pounds of potatoes. I always use bran and other materials in their dry state, as being more digestible than when wetted and mixed. When mixed with hay or straw such quantities are devoured by the animals that the bowels are stuffed too full, and thus calves are thrown dead sometimes. This opinion has been sustained by experience, though, thinking that water is not so quickly available in the secretion of milk, I now give the rye bran in a wet state, as the quantity of milk is of great importance. The annual expense for bran and cake amounts to $30 per cow; quite a large sum, but not too high for cows averaging 3,784 quarts of milk, which, at two cents per quart, amounts to $75 78, leaving a balance of $45 78 in favor of the cow, paying not alone for board and attendance, but also producing stores of most valuable manure."

Mr. H. reached these results by continually improving his stock and gradually

increasing the rations of food. In 1860 all poor milkers were discarded and their places supplied by superior Dutch breeds. The following figures show the increase of milk from cows of pure Dutch pedigree :

	1860.	1863.	1865.
Cow No. 4, quarts of milk	3,636	4,570	4,960
Cow No. 11, quarts of milk	3,640	4,440	4,710
Cow No. 16, quarts of milk	3,804	4,180	4,620
Cow No. 18, quarts of milk	3,550	4,438	4,490
Cow No. 20, quarts of milk	2,804	3,975	4,365
Cow No. 24, quarts of milk	3,293	4,483	4,800
Cow No. 1, quarts of milk	.....	4,422	5,016
Cow No. 2, quarts of milk	.....	4,768	5,009
Cow No. 27, quarts of milk	.....	5,092	4,900

Then in gradually increasing the amount and quality of food the yield of milk is increased as a natural consequence. Mr. H. thinks he has not yet attained the maximum of feeding, hence not the highest yield of milk.

DECREASE IN SIZE OF EUROPEAN FARMS.

With the increase of population comes the division of estates and the reduction in the rent of individual holdings of real estate. The French especially have suffered from the minute division and subdivision of paternal acres, tending to an uneconomical culture, the neglect of machinery and disuse of domestic animals as a motive power in agriculture. European governments are becoming alive to the evils of too minute subdivisions on the one hand, and to those of very large and neglected estates on the other.

The government of Prussia has of late been buying up some of these large estates, and selling out in small parcels. The result of its recent census shows the aggregate amount of land in farms, and the average size both of large and small farms.

Total acreage and average size of farms in Russia in 1816 *and* 1860.

Provinces.	LARGE FARMS.				SMALL FARMS.	
	1860.		1816.		1860.	
	Total acres.	Acres.	Total acres.	Acres.	Total acres.	Acres.
Pomerania	2,601,760	131	2,996,764	140	486,975	16
Prussia (proper)	10,104,887	121	10,176,410	120	503,319	6
Posen (Prussian Poland)	3,374,536	70	3,459,678	71	299,794	8
Silesia	4,091,847	50	4,692,880	67	1,219,450	5
Brandenburg	5,427,869	109	5,639,171	110	431,807	7
Saxony (Prussian)	3,907,084	99	3,839,255	93	706,187	6
Westphalia	3,990,450	111	3,629,573	101	1,186,994	12

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

SHEEP-RAISING IN IOWA AND TEXAS.

Van Buren county, Iowa.—Under the present system of revenue, labor pays heavy tribute to capital. Query: Cannot the poor in this climate avoid this burden in a measure? To this end I bought eight sheep of very low merino grade, with the following results:

To cost of sheep, eight head		$20 00
To cost of hand spinner		10 00
To cost of carding wool		1 25
To cost of cotton yarn		6 00
To cost of weaving		6 50
		44 25
By thirty yards of flannel, at $1 20	$36 00	
By ten yards of jean, at $1 50	15 00	
By three pounds of stocking yarn, at $1 50	4 50	
		55 50
Profit first year		10 25

The flannel and jeans are better than can be purchased in the stores at the figures given; and the above shows that when the wool is manufactured at home, sheep will not only pay for themselves in one year, but allow a profit for labor food and care. A great desideratum is a good, cheap hand loom. This year I have doubled my flock and shall continue the experiment.

Selma, Bexar county, Texas.—I have resided in western Texas for thirty-one years, and have no hesitation in stating that in my opinion no country is better adapted to raising sheep profitably than western and northern Texas. Our winters are mild, and the sheep require no feed except the grass which they get in abundance on our rich prairies, and the only expense attending the raising of sheep is giving them the proper care and attention and the necessary labor of shearing the sheep. In area Texas is larger than the whole of New England and New York combined, and can raise enough wool to supply the whole United States and still have a surplus to export. All that is needed is capital and enterprise. The land is already here; the finest pasture that man ever trod upon, and good both summer and winter. Good land is selling from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per acre, choice locations; and I will guarantee to any man a well watered and timbered farm for $1 50 per acre, suitable for raising horses and sheep or for farming purposes.

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN KANSAS AND COLORADO.

Centralia, Kansas.—From my experience in dairying here, a good native cow will produce 400 pounds of cheese in the season, the average price of which is 15 cents per pound, making $60, and no expense to keep up grass for grazing. Butter and cheese of a superior quality can be made from pasturage on prairie grass, and finds a ready market in the western mining districts, at the average price here of 20 cents; cheese, 15 cents. This region is unsurpassed for stock raising and dairying, and Kansas will yet figure largely in her reports of the production of stock, wool, horses, and mules.

Glen Grove Ranch, Colorado.—I am but a small farmer and stock-grower, yet am fond of experimenting. In 1865 I milked six cows and made 923 pounds of butter, bringing in our market 84 cents per pound—$775 32; profit

on hogs fed on milk, $57 90; raised six calves worth $100; total product, $933 22, averaging $155 54 per cow. My cows are only common stock, but I am turning attention to improving, particularly for milking qualities. * * * We have native currants here in great variety, black, yellow, and red; also a native cherry, very prolific, which grows from two to six feet high, and might be improved by cultivation and a change of climate.

CROP PROSPECTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Issaquena county, Mississippi.—We are still on the old fogy principle—that is, we pay attention only to our cotton crop, and I must say that things begin to move on here as formerly. So far, this season, I have heard no one complain that their hands will not work, and we are all changing in that respect. In most cases the freedmen have an interest in the crop, and they appear satisfied and are working well. I give one-third of the crop and feed them. If we have a fair season and no worms, we will make a good crop in this county. The chief trouble is that we have not enough laborers, although the census shows a falling off in the county of only about 1,600, and I think there will be nearly 1,000 brought in this year.

Hinds county, Mississippi.—We have had an unusual season. The winter was very cold until about the 20th of January, when the weather moderated, and by the 15th of February it was quite warm and genial; the forest and fruit trees bloomed and leafed, and the latter formed young fruit; the farmers planted corn, the gardens were very forward, and in many instances English peas were stuck. But a change came over the scene, and on the 13th instant it began to rain, followed by sleeting and freezing. The result is that all the fruit and vegetables are killed. I have known but three entire failures of the fruit crop in this section—in 1849, 1857, 1867. There are about 500 acres in peaches in this neighborhood, and I am confident there will not be a peach grown upon them.

GRASSHOPPERS IN KANSAS.

Monrovia, Kansas.—We have had a most extraordinary season here thus far; the thermometer has marked 16° below, and we have had about forty snows. The coldest weather ever known in March occurred about two weeks since. We hope, however, that this uncommon weather will effectually kill the eggs of the grasshoppers deposited here last fall by the storm of that insect which passed over Kansas last season. Their deposit is innumerable, estimated at two bushels to the acre in fields and broken lands, but we believe here that they are already killed. * * * The peaches and apples are yet good in the bud, but I fear we will lose all at last.

PREVENTION OF HOG CHOLERA.

Winchester, Tennessee.—I have made some experiments with hog cholera (so called) with profitable results. I am of opinion that if the farmer will keep his hogs clear of *lice* he will have but little cholera. I think it is a disease that has its origin in the cause above named. There is, indeed, an epidemic of hog lice in the country. I have found that when my hogs were most healthy they were clearest of that pest, and all that have died have been terribly afflicted with them. External appliances have been used with some success, but the only effective remedy, or rather preventive, is the free use of sulphur, administered stirred up in tar, four ounces to the gallon, and spread on corn; or a still better plan is to take two table-spoonfuls of sulphur with a like quantity of copperas, to one pint of ashes and the same of common salt—giving small portions twice a week. All the ingredients are beneficial to the hog. If they are lousy, burn up their old beds, and do not allow them to sleep in dust, and hogs will be as healthy as they used to be.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS AT SALT LAKE CITY.

Great Salt Lake City.—The soil of the valley in which this city is situated is varied; on the eastern portion of the city, which reaches within three miles of the eastern mountains surrounding the valley, we have a rich black soil, and about two feet below, solid beds of clay; in the northeast portion we have the gravel for twenty or thirty feet down; in the western and northern sections, black alluvial soil, reaching water in from one to five feet; and in the southern, more loamy or clayey, and accordingly in patches. In the western and northern parts of the city wheat and root crops grow prolific; in the eastern and northeastern, corn, cane, grapes and other vines, and peaches and other fruit trees grow luxuriantly. In fruit-growing I think we stand unrivalled. Many of our apricots fruit in one year from the bud, peaches in two years, apples from two to three years, and pears from four to five years. * * * The city embraces about five miles square, and each house has its surrounding patch of one and a quarter acres or less. We have in progress a canal on the east side of the valley, and one on the west also, to convey water from the Jordan river, which, when completed, will secure the irrigation of many thousand acres.

WINE-MAKING IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Hammondsport, Steuben county, N. Y.—Grape-growing was first undertaken here as a means of subsistence and profit by a few individuals in 1854, the fruit being sold as a luxury for eastern city consumers. The adaptation of the soil and climate about Crooked lake to vine culture proved so good, and the remuneration so constant and abundant, the attention of men of enterprise and capital was soon arrested, and the production swelled to such an extent that apprehensions were entertained that it would fail of profitable sale as fruit only, and the necessity for a market nearer home was felt. The possibility of making good, healthy wine from our native grapes, Isabella and Catawba, had been established by Nicholas Longworth and others, of Cincinnati, and it was believed it could be done here. Consequently, in 1860, a company was organized, wine vaults and press-house were constructed, and the business commenced with a capital of a few thousand dollars. An abundance of well-ripened fruit, a ready sale of their pure native wine and unadulterated brandy showed clearly that the Pleasant Valley was a success, and warranted an extension of the enterprise and an increase in their capital stock to meet the wants of producers and consumers, which was done, and, in addition to brandy and dry wine, the manufacture of sparkling wine was commenced, rivalling in perfection of flavor the best European brands of champagne. * * * Within twelve years grape-growing in this vicinity has increased from a few hundred pounds, sold in New York city and Boston, to car-loads for these and other eastern cities, and from the area of a few acres in 1854–'55 to 3,000 acres in 1866; and the capital employed in the manufacture of the fruit into healthful and delicious wines and pure brandy increased, in six years only, from $10,000 to over $300,000. One establishment now puts up and sells 40,000 bottles of sparkling wine, in addition to a largely increased amount of dry hock wine. There are two other companies organized, but not yet in full operation.

THE FREEDMEN IN VIRGINIA.

Powhatan county, Va.—No complaints of want of labor reach me. Freedmen are employed generally, and conduct themselves with propriety. If let alone, they will need no other protection than that of the law. It would seem that there is more crime among them than prevailed formerly, from the fact of many being committed to jail for minor offences. These were more mercifully

treated in former days by the masters of slaves, who had some discretion, like that of justices of the peace, in the punishment of crime; but now the poor creatures have to be committed to jail, like white persons, and await trial in due course of law. This severity is mitigated by bailing them whenever it can be done. These things make crime *seem* on the increase, when, in fact, there is probably less than formerly. The colored population has diminished, though some who emigrated during the war are returning to us. Is it not very good proof of their being humanely treated as slaves, when many such return to their former masters?

Table showing the number, price, and value of the live stock in each of the States named, for the different ages, on the 1st day of February, 1867.

HORSES.

States.	Under one year old.			Between one and two years old.			Between two and three years old.			Over three years old.			Total number of all ages.	Total value of all ages.
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.		
Maine	7,408	$36 41	$269,725	12,295	$58 27	$755,471	17,287	$86 59	$1,496,781	14,200	$127 91	$1,816,322	51,190	$4,338,299
New Hampshire	5,014	36 44	182,710	8,774	64 11	562,501	11,699	90 55	1,059,344	9,609	119 11	1,144,528	35,096	2,949,083
Vermont	7,030	32 85	230,935	12,313	54 90	675,435	16,404	81 75	1,341,027	13,475	117 50	1,583,352	49,222	3,830,749
Massachusetts	6,930	38 88	269,438	12,127	66 11	801,716	16,170	94 44	1,527,095	13,282	141 50	1,879,403	48,509	4,477,652
Rhode Island	975	38 75	37,781	1,707	65 00	110,955	2,276	91 25	207,675	1,870	123 75	231,412	6,828	587,823
Connecticut	5,430	33 00	179,191	9,502	54 00	513,108	12,670	81 00	1,006,270	10,407	111 00	1,155,177	38,009	2,853,746
New York	62,482	42 40	2,649,237	109,343	68 87	7,530,452	145,791	104 33	15,200,375	119,756	138 89	16,632,911	437,372	42,012,975
New Jersey	11,712	53 33	624,601	20,496	82 00	1,680,672	27,328	119 00	3,250,032	22,448	154 17	3,460,808	81,984	9,016,113
Pennsylvania	57,794	41 39	2,392,094	101,138	68 86	6,564,363	134,852	100 77	13,589,036	110,771	134 86	14,938,577	404,555	37,484.070
Delaware	2,439	45 00	109.755	4,269	67 50	288,157	5,692	92 50	526,510	4,675	125 00	584,375	17,075	1,508,797
Maryland	12,143	39 62	481,106	21,222	64 75	1,384,124	28,333	94 85	2,687,385	23,402	128 50	2,994,312	85,100	7,546,927
Virginia	24,650	33 51	826,021	43,137	53 77	2,319,476	57,515	77 21	4,440,733	47,245	105 38	4,978,778	172,547	12,565,008
North Carolina	14,205	37 88	538,085	24,859	59 03	1,467,427	33,145	81 79	2,710,930	27,227	110 96	3,021,108	99,436	7,737,550
South Carolina	6,258	38 12	238,555	10,952	58 12	636,530	14,602	81 25	1,186,412	11,996	118 75	1,424,525	43,808	3,486,022
Georgia	10,275	42 30	434,632	17,981	65 09	1,270,383	23,975	91 39	2,191,075	19,693	124 00	2,441,932	71,924	6,338,022
Florida	1,097	43 00	47,171	1,920	73 00	140,160	2,560	101 00	258,560	2,103	162 50	341,738	7,680	787,629
Alabama	11,091	32 30	358,239	19,410	50 91	988,163	25,880	79 58	1,999,530	26,210	114 15	2,991,871	82,591	6,337,803
Mississippi	9,765	41 66	406,810	17,089	59 50	1,016.795	22,785	91 00	2,073,435	12,716	135 00	2,661,660	69,355	6,158,700
Louisiana	5,173	34 28	177,330	9,052	50 00	452,600	12,069	77 85	939,572	9,914	118 57	1,175,503	36,208	2,745,005
Texas	38,526	14 30	550,922	67,420	23 58	1,589,764	89,893	35 04	3,149,851	73,841	51 52	3,804,288	269,680	9,094,825
Arkansas	14,214	30 00	426,420	22,375	50 00	1,117,750	29,834	70 38	2,099,717	23,079	100 00	2,307,900	89,502	5,951,787
Tennessee	36,301	44 37	521,675	63,528	66 75	4,275,494	83,703	90 62	7,585,166	70,579	114 10	8,053,064	254,111	20,435,399
Kentucky	31,968	40 11	1,282,236	55,944	58 47	3,271,046	74,592	78 50	5,855,472	61,271	99 00	6,065,829	223,775	16,474,583
Missouri	41,022	34 35	1,409,106	71,789	50 77	3,644,727	95,719	70 55	6,752,975	78,627	95 31	7,493,939	287,157	19,300,747
Illinois	86,951	36 90	3,208,492	152,164	58 06	8,834,642	202,886	80 59	16,350,583	166,656	113 56	18,925,455	608,657	47,319,172
Indiana	56,043	34 68	1,943,571	98,076	54 70	5,364,757	130,768	77 76	10,168,520	107,416	103 60	11,128,297	392,303	28,605,145
Ohio	78,075	35 25	2,752,143	136,631	56 07	6,660,900	182,174	80 78	14,716,015	149,644	109 00	16,311,196	546,524	40,440,254
Michigan	27,513	36 97	1,017,155	48,147	64 13	3,087,666	64,197	94 25	6,050,567	52,733	133 92	7,062,003	192,590	17,217,391
Wisconsin	29,434	48 34	1,422,840	51,509	73 26	3,773,549	68,679	103 88	7,134,375	56,415	149 04	8,408,091	206,037	20,738,855
Minnesota	7,110	48 51	344,906	12,442	76 23	948,453	16,590	117 70	1,952,643	13,628	153 55	2,092,580	49,770	5,338,583
Iowa	55,719	40 06	2,232,103	97,509	60 39	5,888,568	130,012	85 50	11,119,026	106,795	117 65	12,564,432	390,035	31,801,129
Kansas	5,566	32 33	179,949	9,741	50 22	489,193	12,988	73 17	950,332	10,668	93 61	998,631	38,963	2,618,105
Nebraska	1,947	41 33	80,470	3,407	66 33	225,986	4,583	92 33	419,455	3,733	120 00	447,960	13,670	1,173,871
	772,260	.....	27,825,404	1,348,268	.....	78,330,983	1,797,651	.....	151,993,474	1,483,084	.....	171,121,957	5,401,263	429,271,818

Table showing the number, price, and value of the live stock, &c.—Continued.

MULES.

States.	Under one year old.			Between one and two years old.			Between two and three years old.			Over three years old.			Total number of all ages.	Total value of all ages.
	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.	Number.	Average price.	Total value.		
Maine														
New Hampshire														
Vermont	6	$60 00	$360	10	$85 00	$850	14	$125 00	$1,750	12	$150 00	$1,800	42	$4,760
Massachusetts														
Rhode Island														
Connecticut														
New York	306	44 80	13,709	535	74 83	40,034	713	106 50	75,934	585	150 92	88,287	105	8,137
New Jersey	1,114	52 50	58,485	1,948	93 57	182,274	2,598	155 55	404,118	2,133	181 11	386,308	2,139	217,964
Pennsylvania	2,087	50 58	105,560	3,652	83 30	304,212	4,870	124 00	603,880	4,001	153 00	612,153	7,793	1,031,185
Delaware	342	67 50	23,085	598	80 00	47,840	798	107 50	85,785	656	140 00	91,840	14,610	1,625,805
Maryland	1,613	40 50	65,326	2,823	67 17	189,621	3,764	104 17	392,096	3,093	136 66	422,689	2,394	248,550
Virginia	4,101	36 00	147,636	7,178	65 24	468,293	9,570	95 00	909,150	7,861	123 33	969,497	11,293	1,069,732
North Carolina	4,651	42 91	199,574	8,140	65 55	533,577	10,853	93 57	1,015,515	8,916	126 55	1,028,420	28,710	2,494,576
South Carolina	4,624	43 75	202,300	8,093	68 12	551,295	10,791	110 00	1,187,010	8,864	145 00	1,285,280	32,560	2,777,086
Georgia	9,009	49 29	444,051	15,776	73 90	1,165,107	21,022	115 20	2,421,734	17,258	150 00	2,588,700	32,372	3,225,885
Florida	1,031	65 00	67,015	1,804	93 33	168,367	2,405	127 50	306,637	1,976	171 00	337,896	63,065	6,619,595
Alabama	11,535	64 44	743,315	20,438	63 33	1,294,339	27,231	120 83	3,290,322	22,550	158 00	3,562,900	7,216	879,915
Mississippi	10,188	46 00	468,648	17,829	73 50	1,310,431	23,435	106 50	2,495,827	19,864	141 66	2,813,934	81,754	8,890,876
Louisiana	8,275	35 00	289,625	14,481	57 00	825,417	19,309	90 71	1,751,519	15,861	138 57	2,197,859	71,316	7,088,840
Texas	9,455	20 21	191,086	16,516	33 79	559,089	22,061	53 16	1,172,763	18,121	74 24	1,345,303	57,926	3,064,420
Arkansas	6,069	38 85	235,781	10,622	58 84	624,998	14,162	89 42	1,266,366	11,634	124 23	1,445,292	66,183	3,268,241
Tennessee	9,927	48 25	479,428	17,372	73 54	1,276,537	23,163	106 00	2,455,278	19,027	132 28	2,516,892	42,487	3,572,437
Kentucky	8,536	51 58	440,287	14,938	75 50	1,127,819	19,917	103 44	2,060,214	16,361	131 00	2,143,291	69,489	6,728,134
Missouri	8,713	43 84	381,978	15,247	64 84	988,615	20,329	90 66	1,843,027	16,699	118 22	1,974,156	59,752	5,771,611
Illinois	7,853	47 53	373,253	13,743	71 58	983,724	18,324	100 80	1,847,060	15,051	133 13	2,003,740	60,988	5,187,776
Indiana	3,347	42 75	143,084	5,852	66 77	390,738	7,803	94 60	738,164	6,408	120 90	774,726	54,971	5,207,777
Ohio	1,152	45 60	52,531	2,017	68 55	138,265	2,689	96 58	259,703	2,209	124 95	276,015	23,410	2,046,713
Michigan	116	47 06	5,459	203	76 75	15,580	270	107 44	29,009	222	149 23	33,129	8,067	726,514
Wisconsin	330	48 83	16,114	577	75 35	43,477	769	117 61	90,442	632	162 32	102,586	811	83,177
Minnesota	136	51 44	6,996	239	82 55	19,730	318	116 00	36,888	262	157 58	41,286	2,308	252,619
Iowa	2,206	49 03	108,160	3,860	73 46	283,535	5,147	102 91	529,677	4,227	137 19	579,902	955	104,900
Kansas	409	42 17	17,247	716	62 53	44,771	954	88 05	84,000	784	115 66	90,677	15,440	1,501,294
Nebraska	195	59 10	11,524	342	90 90	31,088	456	129 10	58,870	374	155 77	58,258	2,861	236,695
	117,326		5,291,620	205,579		13,609,643	273,735		27,412,738	225,641		29,772,816	822,386	76,094,954

Table showing the number, price, and value of the live stock, &c.—Continued.

CATTLE AND OXEN.

States.	Under one year old.			Between one and two years old.			Between two and three years old.			Over three years old.			Total number of all ages.	Total value of all ages.
	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.		
Maine	25,924	$15 39	$398,870	44,440	$28 54	$1,268,318	51,847	$43 95	$2,278,676	33,330	$71 18	$2,372,429	155,541	$6,318,293
New Hampshire	19,128	13 88	265,497	32,791	25 22	826,989	38,257	41 22	1,576,954	24,594	74 11	1,822,661	114,770	4,492,101
Vermont	24,618	12 30	302,771	42,202	24 10	1,017,068	49,235	40 40	1,989,094	31,651	73 00	2,310,523	147,706	5,619,456
Massachusetts	18,098	15 33	277,442	31,025	25 33	785,863	36,196	44 44	1,608,550	22,799	86 00	2,160,714	108,118	4,832,569
Rhode Island	3,403	17 77	60,471	5,833	27 50	160,407	6,806	43 00	292,658	4,375	80 00	350,000	20,417	863,536
Connecticut	24,473	15 66	383,247	41,926	25 66	1,075,540	48,937	45 83	2,242,783	31,477	72 50	2,282,082	146,813	5,983,652
New York	123,490	13 96	1,723,920	211,697	26 94	5,703,117	246,980	44 24	10,926,395	158,773	68 57	10,887,069	740,940	29,240,501
New Jersey	15,713	17 33	272,306	26,937	27 91	751,812	31,426	45 00	1,414,170	20,203	70 58	1,725,728	94,279	4,164,016
Pennsylvania	115,558	12 49	1,443,319	108,100	22 84	4,524,604	231,117	36 71	8,484,305	148,576	56 97	8,464,375	693,351	22,916,603
Delaware	6,188	10 50	64,974	10,618	16 50	175,197	12,343	27 50	339,332	7,980	42 50	339,150	37,129	918,653
Maryland	19,270	11 75	227,423	30,178	18 75	565,837	35,208	28 12	990,049	30,967	43 50	1,347,069	115,623	3,130,378
Virginia	47,071	6 84	321,965	80,692	11 72	945,710	94,141	19 14	1,801,860	60,520	29 00	1,755,080	282,424	4,824,615
North Carolina	48,820	3 79	185,028	83,692	6 48	542,324	97,640	9 64	941,250	62,769	15 46	970,410	292,921	2,639,012
South Carolina	27,843	4 00	111,372	47,730	6 81	325,041	55,286	15 75	877,055	35,798	16 12	577,064	166,657	1,890,532
Georgia	56,396	4 52	254,910	96,680	7 83	756,004	112,793	11 71	1,320,806	72,509	17 16	1,244,254	338,378	3,575,974
Florida	29,027	3 50	101,595	49,760	5 20	258,752	58,054	10 25	595,053	37,320	12 50	466,500	174,161	1,421,900
Alabama	38,944	4 04	157,334	66,760	7 16	478,002	77,888	10 79	840,411	50,071	18 23	912,794	233,663	2,388,541
Mississippi	40,145	5 04	202,331	68,820	8 50	584,970	80,290	13 83	1,110,411	51,614	22 17	1,144,282	240,869	3,041,994
Louisiana	25,355	5 71	144,777	43,465	8 78	381,263	50,710	14 36	728,195	32,599	20 28	661,107	152,129	1,915,342
Texas	409,678	2 23	913,582	702,304	3 85	2,703,870	819,355	6 29	5,153,743	526,728	9 46	4,982,847	2,458,065	13,754,042
Arkansas	22,116	4 23	93,551	37,912	7 12	269,933	44,231	12 00	530,772	28,435	17 92	509,555	132,694	1,403,811
Tennessee	33,138	5 24	173,643	56,808	9 74	553,310	66,277	16 60	1,100,198	42,607	24 44	1,041,315	198,830	2,868,466
Kentucky	63,988	11 16	714,106	109,694	19 35	2,122,579	127,976	30 44	3,895,590	82,270	41 20	3,389,524	383,928	10,121,799
Missouri	82,780	7 42	614,227	141,907	13 42	1,904,392	165,559	21 77	3,604,220	106,430	32 83	3,494,097	496,676	9,616,936
Illinois	153,812	8 93	1,373,541	263,678	16 41	4,326,956	307,625	26 10	8,029,012	197,759	40 19	7,947,934	922,874	21,677,443
Indiana	81,293	8 93	725,645	139,359	17 15	2,390,000	162,586	28 20	4,584,925	106,521	40 62	4,326,883	489,759	12,027,453
Ohio	119,758	11 51	1,378,415	205,298	21 51	4,415,960	239,515	34 92	8,363,864	153,975	51 03	7,857,344	718,546	22,015,583
Michigan	52,313	11 36	594,275	89,680	21 22	1,903,010	104,626	36 60	3,829,311	67,258	65 70	4,418,850	313,877	10,745,446
Wisconsin	65,139	10 02	652,693	111,667	18 53	2,069,190	130,278	29 30	3,817,145	83,750	53 23	4,458,012	390,834	10,997,040
Minnesota	27,131	9 85	267,240	46,510	18 10	841,831	54,261	31 42	1,704,880	34,881	52 68	1,837,531	162,783	4,651,482
Iowa	99,871	8 94	892,847	171,208	15 57	2,665,708	199,742	26 64	5,321,127	128,406	42 40	5,444,414	599,227	14,324,096
Kansas	23,238	8 75	203,332	39,836	15 17	628,214	46,476	26 40	1,226,966	29,878	38 40	1,147,315	139,428	3,205,827
Nebraska	11,257	8 93	100,525	19,298	17 40	335,785	22,514	29 26	658,759	14,473	46 26	669,521	67,542	1,764,590
Total	1,954,976	.....	15,597,174	3,348,505	.....	48,257,556	3,906,175	.....	92,178,519	2,521,296	.....	93,318,433	11,730,952	249,351,682

Table showing the number, price, and value of the live stock, &c.—Continued.

MILCH COWS AND SHEEP

States.	Milch cows.			Sheep under one year old.			Sheep over one year old.			Total number of sheep of all ages.	Total value of sheep of all ages.
	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.		
Maine	129,891	$48 36	$6,281,529	223,971	$2 77	$620,400	671,913	$3 58	$2,405,448	895,884	$3,025,848
New Hampshire	74,378	47 11	3,574,953	155,843	3 18	495,581	467,528	3 53	1,650,374	623,371	2,145,955
Vermont	172,094	52 25	8,991,911	333,995	2 87	958,566	1,001,985	4 10	4,108,139	1,335,980	5,066,705
Massachusetts	123,592	59 80	7,390,861	49,758	2 56	127,380	149,275	4 75	709,056	199,033	836,436
Rhode Island	20,581	55 00	1,131,955	9,239	2 81	25,962	27,719	3 91	109,212	36,958	135,174
Connecticut	123,720	55 50	6,866,460	47,177	4 20	197,723	141,131	5 80	818,559	188,308	1,016,282
New York	1,321,263	57 22	75,774,329	1,343,251	3 41	4,589,486	4,029,754	4 94	19,906,985	5,373,005	24,487,471
New Jersey	137,728	63 25	8,711,296	47,537	5 36	254,798	142,613	6 70	955,507	190,150	1,210,305
Pennsylvania	657,362	47 36	31,132,664	864,142	2 92	2,523,295	2,592,426	4 47	11,588,144	3,456,568	14,111,439
Delaware	17,294	40 00	691,760	4,375	3 50	15,312	13,225	5 00	66,125	17,600	81,437
Maryland	87,269	41 62	3,632,136	69,581	3 50	243,533	208,745	4 94	1,031,200	278,326	1,274,733
Virginia	260,698	29 71	7,745,337	175,166	1 96	343,325	525,500	2 76	1,450,380	700,666	1,793,705
North Carolina	203,555	20 05	4,081,278	84,814	1 21	102,625	254,444	1 96	498,710	339,258	601,335
South Carolina	148,144	22 11	3,275,463	54,176	1 25	67,720	162,528	2 36	383,566	216,704	451,286
Georgia	245,033	21 64	5,302,514	86,504	1 37	118,210	259,513	2 01	531,621	346,017	649,831
Florida	81,958	15 40	1,262,153	1,538	1 75	2,692	4,493	2 55	11,457	6,031	14,149
Alabama	176,271	25 28	4,456,131	69,124	1 31	90,552	207,383	2 21	458,316	276,507	548,868
Mississippi	160,580	23 82	3,825,015	63,474	1 06	67,282	190,421	2 29	436,064	253,895	503,346
Louisiana	74,930	24 17	1,811,058	21,977	2 08	45,712	65,931	3 25	211,775	87,908	257,487
Texas	653,410	11 20	7,318,192	235,048	1 63	383,128	705,147	2 33	1,642,992	940,195	2,026,120
Arkansas	100,103	22 77	1,279,345	28,445	1 62	46,091	85,337	3 04	259,424	113,782	305,515
Tennessee	183,535	27 88	5,116,956	140,357	1 70	238,606	121,070	2 40	1,010,568	261,427	1,249,174
Kentucky	157,214	39 16	6,156,500	233,298	2 18	508,590	699,895	3 21	2,246,663	933,193	2,755,253
Missouri	281,218	29 86	8,397,170	251,377	1 77	444,937	754,132	2 52	1,900,412	1,005,509	2,345,349
Illinois	534,236	35 90	19,179,072	691,018	2 35	1,623,892	2,073,054	3 39	7,027,653	2,764,072	8,651,545
Indiana	422,883	38 80	16,407,860	758,467	1 83	1,387,995	2,275,403	2 63	5,984,310	3,033,870	7,372,305
Ohio	683,987	44 94	30,738,375	1,789,794	2 33	4,170,220	5,369,383	3 35	17,987,433	7,159,177	22,157,653
Michigan	246,158	47 27	11,635,888	1,007,192	2 47	2,487,764	3,021,575	3 72	11,240,259	4,028,767	13,728,023
Wisconsin	315,557	38 00	11,991,166	416,097	2 53	1,052,725	1,248,291	3 86	4,818,403	1,664,388	5,871,128
Minnesota	100,507	36 00	3,618,252	32,578	2 67	86,983	97,736	3 94	385,080	130,314	472,063
Iowa	345,113	31 35	10,819,293	599,856	2 25	1,349,676	1,799,569	3 25	5,848,600	2,399,425	7,198,276
Kansas	82,075	32 11	2,635,428	27,072	2 44	66,055	81,215	3 56	289,125	108,287	355,180
Nebraska	23,436	34 43	806,901	5,203	2 68	13,944	15,608	3 93	61,340	20,811	75,284
Total	8,348,773	.....	322,039,201	9,921,444	.....	24,741,760	29,463,942	.....	108,032,900	39,385,386	132,774,660

Table showing the number, price, and value of the live stock, &c.—Continued.

HOGS.

States.	Under one year old.			Over one year old.			Total number.	Total valuo.
	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.		
Maine	28,104	$12 54	$352,424	9,368	$23 97	$224,551	37,472	$576,975
New Hampshire	24,906	15 80	393,515	8,302	33 83	280,857	33,208	674,372
Vermont	27,147	11 95	324,407	9,049	22 81	206,408	36,196	530,815
Massachusetts	33,404	11 86	396,171	11,134	26 16	291,265	44,538	687,436
Rhode Island	9,644	12 75	122,961	3,214	24 75	79,545	12,858	202,506
Connecticut	40,051	11 80	472,602	13,350	27 80	371,130	53,401	843,732
New York	519,105	9 79	5,081,038	173,035	18 64	3,225,372	692,140	8,306,410
New Jersey	151,695	11 36	1,723,255	50,565	20 20	1,021,413	202,260	2,744,668
Pennsylvania	769,377	6 66	5,124,051	256,459	13 86	3,554,522	1,025,836	8,678,573
Delaware	28,887	7 00	202,209	9,629	10 00	96,290	38,516	298,499
Maryland	285,407	5 18	1,478,408	98,469	12 31	1,212,153	383,876	2,690,561
Virginia	791,959	3 96	3,036,158	263,986	9 60	2,534,266	1,055,945	5,570,424
North Carolina	870,612	3 18	2,768,546	290,204	8 07	2,311,946	1,160,816	5,110,492
South Carolina	224,541	3 59	806,113	74,848	7 72	379,827	299,392	1,185,940
Georgia	1,222,402	3 46	3,883,511	374,134	8 12	3,037,968	1,596,536	6,921,479
Florida	70,926	2 33	165,258	23,642	4 91	116,082	94,568	281,340
Alabama	614,422	3 09	1,898,564	204,804	7 88	1,613,856	819,226	3,512,420
Mississippi	538,413	2 82	1,518,325	179,471	7 77	1,394,490	717,884	2,912,815
Louisiana	163,707	4 17	682,658	54,569	9 00	491,121	218,276	1,173,779
Texas	984,417	1 97	1,939,301	328,139	4 54	1,489,751	1,312,556	3,429,052
Arkansas	360,648	3 54	1,274,694	120,216	9 19	1,104,785	480,864	2,379,479
Tennessee	987,984	3 14	3,102,270	329,326	7 00	2,305,296	1,317,310	5,407,566
Kentucky	1,413,213	3 58	5,059,303	471,071	7 92	3,730,882	1,884,284	8,790,185
Missouri	1,016,051	2 87	2,916,066	338,683	6 52	2,208,213	1,354,734	5,124,279
Illinois	1,704,480	4 68	7,976,966	568,160	10 30	5,852,048	2,272,640	13,829,014
Indiana	1,916,858	3 67	7,034,869	638,953	7 90	5,047,729	2,555,811	12,082,598
Ohio	1,654,633	4 73	7,826,414	551,544	11 30	6,232,447	2,206,177	14,058,861
Michigan	310,650	4 94	1,534,611	103,550	10 94	1,132,837	414,200	2,667,448
Wisconsin	289,711	4 62	1,338,465	96,570	10 83	1,045,853	386,281	2,384,318
Minnesota	108,227	6 61	715,380	36,075	13 86	500,000	144,302	1,215,380
Iowa	1,249,181	3 95	4,934,265	416,394	8 38	3,489,382	1,665,575	8,423,647
Kansas	95,906	6 30	604,208	31,969	13 33	426,147	127,875	1,030,355
Nebraska	35,986	6 58	236,788	11,995	12 44	149,218	47,981	386,006
Total	18,542,657	.....	76,923,774	6,150,877	.....	57,187,650	24,693,534	134,111,424

AMOUNT, IN TENTHS, AND PRICES OF FARM STOCK IN JANUARY, 1867.

Table showing the amount, in tenths, of the farm stock of the States named in January, 1867, compared with the amount in January, 1866, and the prices of the same in January, 1867, for the different ages.

States.	HORSES.				
	Average number of horses compared with that of February 1, 1866.	Average price per head of same under one year old.	Average price per head of same between one and two years old.	Average price per head of same between two and three years old.	Average price per head of same over three years old.
Maine	10.2	$36 41	$58 27	$86 59	$127 91
New Hampshire	10.1	36 44	64 11	90 55	119 11
Vermont	10.3	32 85	54 90	81 75	117 50
Massachusetts	10	38 88	66 11	94 44	141 50
Rhode Island	10	38 75	65 00	91 25	123 75
Connecticut	10	33 00	54 00	81 00	111 00
New York	10.7	42 40	68 97	104 33	138 89
New Jersey	10.3	53 33	82 00	119 00	154 17
Pennsylvania	10.2	41 39	68 86	100 77	134 86
Delaware	11	45 00	67 50	92 50	125 00
Maryland	10.2	39 62	64 75	94 85	128 50
Virginia	10	33 51	53 77	77 21	105 38
North Carolina	10	37 88	59 03	81 79	110 96
South Carolina	9	38 12	58 12	81 25	118 75
Georgia	10	42 30	65 09	91 39	124 00
Florida	10.2	43 00	73 00	101 00	162 50
Alabama	9.4	32 30	50 91	79 58	114 15
Mississippi	10.2	41 66	59 50	91 00	135 00
Lousiana	10.7	34 28	50 00	77 85	118 57
Texas	9.2	14 30	23 58	35 04	51 52
Arkansas	11.2	30 00	50 00	70 38	100 00
Tennessee	11.2	44 37	66 75	90 62	114 10
West Virginia	11	38 66	57 11	76 00	102 22
Kentucky	10.7	40 11	58 47	78 50	99 00
Missouri	12.2	34 35	50 77	70 55	95 31
Illinois	10.6	36 90	58 06	80 59	113 56
Indiana	10.4	34 68	54 70	77 76	103 60
Ohio	10.5	35 25	56 07	80 78	109 00
Michigan	11.2	36 97	64 13	94 25	133 92
Wisconsin	11.8	48 34	73 26	103 88	149 04
Minnesota	12.6	48 51	76 23	117 70	153 55
Iowa	11.4	40 06	60 39	85 50	117 65
Kansas	12	32 33	50 22	73 17	93 61
Nebraska	12	41 33	66 33	92 33	120 00
Colorado	11.5	32 50	53 33	72 50	100 83
Utah Territory	10.8	26 26	43 00	68 00	89 00
New Mexico { Mexican	.....	16 00	31 25	47 50	73 75
New Mexico { American	.....	.....	.....	60 00	150 00
California	10.6	24 14	35 00	46 86	72 14

Table showing the amount, in tenths, and prices of farm stock, &c—Continued

States.	MULES.				
	Average number of mules compared with that of February 1, 1866.	Average price per head of same under one year old.	Average price per head of same between one and two years old.	Average price per head of same between two and three years old.	Average price per head of same over three years old.
Maine	11				
New Hampshire	10				
Vermont	10	$60 00	$85 00	$125 00	$150 00
Massachusetts					
Rhode Island					
Connecticut	10	30 00	50 00	70 00	77 50
New York	10.3	44 80	74 83	106 50	150 92
New Jersey	10.4	52 50	93 57	155 55	181 11
Pennsylvania	10.5	50 58	83 30	124 00	153 00
Delaware	10.5	67 50	80 00	107 50	140 00
Maryland	10.7	40 50	67 17	104 17	136 66
Virginia	10	36 00	65 24	95 00	123 33
North Carolina	9.6	42 91	65 55	93 57	126 55
South Carolina	9.1	43 75	68 12	110 00	145 00
Georgia	10.4	49 29	73 90	115 20	150 00
Florida	10.5	65 00	93 33	127 50	171 00
Alabama	12.2	64 44	63 33	120 83	158 00
Mississippi	11.3	46 00	73 50	106 50	141 66
Louisiana	10.7	35 00	57 00	90 71	138 57
Texas	10.1	20 21	33 79	53 16	74 24
Arkansas	11.5	38 85	58 84	89 42	124 23
Tennessee	10	48 25	73 54	106 00	132 28
West Virginia	9.8	44 66	65 00	91 00	117 70
Kentucky	10	51 58	75 50	103 44	131 00
Missouri	11.7	43 84	64 84	90 66	118 22
Illinois	10.8	47 53	71 58	100 80	133 13
Indiana	10.7	42 75	66 77	94 60	120 90
Ohio	10.7	45 60	68 55	96 58	124 95
Michigan	11.6	47 06	76 75	107 44	149 23
Wisconsin	11.8	48 83	75 35	117 61	162 32
Minnesota	12.1	51 44	82 55	116 00	157 58
Iowa	11	49 03	73 46	102 91	137 19
Kansas	11.5	42 17	62 53	88 05	115 66
Nebraska	11	59 10	90 90	129 10	155 77
Colorado	12.1	51 44	82 55	116 00	157 58
Utah Territory	11.6	36 67	53 33	70 00	123 33
New Mexico—Mexican		22 50	36 00	52 50	92 50
New Mexico—American				75 00	125 00
California	10.4	25 00	37 50	63 33	88 33

Table showing the amount, in tenths, and prices of farm stock, &c.—Continued.

States.	CATTLE AND OXEN.				
	Average number of cattle and oxen compared with that of February 1, 1866.	Average price per head of same under one year old.	Average price per head of same between one and two years old.	Average price per head of same between two and three years old.	Average price per head of same over three years old.
Maine	10	$15 39	$28 54	$43 95	$71 18
New Hampshire	10	13 88	25 22	41 22	74 11
Vermont	10.3	12 30	24 10	40 40	73 00
Massachusetts	9.3	15 33	25 33	44 44	86 00
Rhode Island	10	17 77	27 50	43 00	80 00
Connecticut	10.5	15 66	25 66	45 83	72 50
New York	10.2	13 96	26 94	44 24	68 57
New Jersey	10.5	17 33	27 91	45 00	70 58
Pennsylvania	10	12 49	22 84	36 71	56 97
Delaware	9	10 50	16 50	27 50	42 50
Maryland	10	11 75	18 75	28 12	43 50
Virginia	11.2	6 84	11 72	19 14	29 00
North Carolina	9.6	3 79	6 48	9 64	15 46
South Carolina	8.6	4 00	6 81	15 75	16 12
Georgia	9.3	4 52	7 83	11 71	17 16
Florida	9.4	3 50	5 20	10 25	12 50
Alabama	9.6	4 04	7 16	10 79	18 23
Mississippi	9.5	5 04	8 50	13 83	22 17
Louisiana	9	5 71	8 78	14 36	20 28
Texas	10.3	2 23	3 85	6 29	9 46
Arkansas	12.4	4 23	7 12	12 00	17 92
Tennessee	11.2	5 24	9 74	16 60	24 44
West Virginia	10.7	11 90	20 17	30 00	41 38
Kentucky	9.8	11 16	19 35	30 44	41 20
Missouri	11.1	7 42	13 42	21 77	32 83
Illinois	10	8 93	16 41	26 10	40 19
Indiana	9.7	8 93	17 15	28 20	40 62
Ohio	10.1	11 51	21 51	34 92	51 03
Michigan	10.6	11 36	21 22	36 60	65 70
Wisconsin	10.4	10 02	18 53	29 30	53 23
Minnesota	12	9 85	18 10	31 42	52 68
Iowa	10.5	8 94	15 57	26 64	42 40
Kansas	10.7	8 75	15 77	26 40	38 40
Nebraska	10.5	8 93	17 40	29 26	46 26
Colorado	12.8	13 00	22 67	40 67	51 17
Utah	11	9 60	19 60	31 40	46 40
New Mexico (Mexican)	.....	8 00	13 50	23 00	32 50
New Mexico (American)	.....	15 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
California	10.9	7 17	13 50	22 50	33 33

Table showing the amount, in tenths, and prices of farm stock, &c.—Continued.

States.	MILCH COWS.		SHEEP.			HOGS.		
	Average number of milch cows compared with that of February, 1866.	Average price per head of cows at this time.	Average number of sheep compared with that of February, 1866.	Average price per head of same under one year old.	Average price per head of same over one year old.	Average number of hogs compared with that of February, 1866	Average price of same per head under one year old.	Average price of same per head over one year old.
Maine	10	$48 36	8.6	$2 77	$3 58	10.6	$12 54	$23 97
New Hampshire	10.2	47 11	9.2	3 18	3 53	10.6	15 80	33 83
Vermont	10.6	52 25	9.7	2 87	4 10	11	11 95	22 81
Massachusetts	9.7	59 80	9	2 56	4 75	9.8	11 86	26 16
Rhode Island	10	55 00	10.3	2 81	3 94	11	12 75	24 75
Connecticut	10.1	55 50	10	4 20	5 80	10.2	11 80	27 80
New York	10.7	57 22	10.5	3 41	4 94	10.3	9 79	18 64
New Jersey	10.5	63 25	10.5	5 36	6 70	10.5	11 36	20 20
Pennsylvania	10.3	47 36	10.7	2 92	4 47	11.5	6 66	13 86
Delaware	9	40 00	10	3 50	5 00	12	7 00	10 00
Maryland	9.7	41 62	10.6	3 50	4 94	10.7	5 18	12 31
Virginia	10.2	29 71	9.2	1 96	2 76	11	3 96	9 60
North Carolina	10	20 05	8.5	1 21	1 96	9.2	3 18	8 07
South Carolina	9	22 11	8	1 25	2 36	6.2	3 59	7 72
Georgia	9.6	21 64	9	1 37	2 01	10.5	3 46	8 12
Florida	10.4	15 40	10.2	1 75	2 55	8.7	2 33	4 91
Alabama	9	25 28	9	1 31	2 21	9	3 09	7 88
Mississippi	10	23 82	9	1 06	2 29	8.8	2 82	7 77
Louisiana	10	24 17	9.7	2 08	3 25	8	4 17	9 00
Texas	10.6	11 20	10.4	1 63	2 33	11	1 97	4 54
Arkansas	12	22 77	12.2	1 62	3 04	15.2	3 54	9 19
Tennessee	11.2	27 88	11	1 70	2 40	12.5	3 14	7 00
West Virginia	10.4	38 00	11.2	1 79	2 83	11	3 06	7 97
Kentucky	10.2	39 16	10.8	2 18	3 21	10.5	3 58	7 92
Missouri	11.2	29 86	12.1	1 77	2 52	13.7	2 87	6 52
Illinois	10.2	35 90	11.3	2 35	3 39	11.5	4 68	10 30
Indiana	10	38 80	10.9	1 83	2 63	11.3	3 67	7 90
Ohio	10.3	44 94	10.9	2 33	3 35	12	4 73	11 30
Michigan	11.2	47 27	11.6	2 47	3 72	11.8	4 94	10 94
Wisconsin	11.1	38 09	13.2	2 53	3 86	10.8	4 62	10 83
Minnesota	11.6	36 00	14.4	2 67	3 94	11.3	6 61	13 86
Iowa	11	31 35	12.3	2 25	3 25	11.7	3 95	8 38
Kansas	11.4	32 11	13.1	2 44	3 56	13.4	6 30	13 33
Nebraska	11.2	34 43	13.2	2 68	3 93	13.6	6 58	12 44
Colorado	13.6	45 83	11.2	3 10	4 70	11.5	21 67	38 34
Utah	11	33 60	10.8	3 40	5 00	8.8	12 60	36 25
New Mexico { Mexican	.....	30 00	.....	87	2 25	.....	4 00	11 25
New Mexico { America	.....	40 00	.....	1 50	3 00	.....	6 00	20 00
California	11	36 66	11.4	2 08	3 08	14	5 00	9 20

METEOROLOGY.

[Compiled in the Department of Agriculture from reports made by observers for the Smithsonian Institution.]

FEBRUARY, 1867.

Table showing the highest and lowest range of the thermometer, (with dates prefixed,) the mean temperature of the month, and the amount of rain and melted snow, (in inches and tenths,) for February, 1867, at the following places and by the observers named. Daily observations were made at 7 o'clock a. m. and 2 and 9 p. m.

Stations, &c.	County.	Observers' names.	Date.	Max. ther.	Date.	Min. ther.	Mean ther.	Rain or melted snow.
MAINE.				°		°	°	*In.*
Steuben	Washington	J. D. Parker	14	47	20	— 1	25.2	3.67
Lee	Penobscot	B. H. Towle	3, 14	48	20	—14	21.8	3.40
Williamsburg	Piscataquis	E. & H. W. Pitman	14	43	20	—11	19.8	3.30
West Waterville	Kennebec	B. F. Wilbur	14	49	21	0	25.5	3.20
Gardiner	do	R. H. Gardiner	14	49	21	3	25.9	4.36
Lisbon	Androscoggin	Asa P. Moore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60
Webster	do	Almon Robinson	14	49	21	2	25.5	.....
Standish	Cumberland	John P. Moulton	14	52	11	— 3	27.5	2.22
Rumford Point	Oxford	Waldo Pettingill	24	51	21	— 8	24.7	2.40
Cornish	York	Silas West	1	48	11	— 1	26.6	2.98
Cornishville	do	G. W. Guptill	14	50	11	1	26.8	3.15
Averages							24.9	3.13
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
Portsmouth	Rockingham	John Hatch	14	58	11	9	32.4	2.31
Stratford	Coos	Branch Brown	9	47	10	— 8	22.0	2.30
Tamworth	Carroll	Alfred Brewster	14	48	10, 11	— 1	26.5	.....
North Barnstead	Belknap	C. H. Pitman	13	53	10	2	30.3	1.35
Concord	Merrimack	John T. Wheeler	13, 14	52	11	4	30.2	.....
Claremont	Sullivan	Arthur Chase	14	52	11	0	29.0	4.04
Averages							28.2	2.50
VERMONT.								
Lunenburg	Essex	H. A. Cutting	4	48	11	—10	23.5	4.30
Craftsbury	Orleans	James A. Paddock	8, 13	45	10	— 5	22.2	2.35
Randolph	Orange	Charles S. Paine	9, 13	46	11	— 4	25.4	2.17
Middlebury	Addison	H. A. Sheldon	1, 9, 13	45	11	4	26.3	1.70
Brandon	Rutland	H. Buckland	8	53	10	2	29.9	1.90
Barnet	Caledonia	B. F. Eaton, M. D	8	50	21	15	34.8	4.50
Wilmington	Windham	Rev. J. B. Perry	14	46	11	— 2	26.7	.....
Averages							27.0	2.83

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for February—Continued.

Stations, &c.	County.	Observers' names.	Date.	Max. ther.	Date.	Min. ther.	Mean ther.	Rain or melted snow.
MASSACHUSETTS.				°		°	°	*In.*
Kingston	Plymouth	G. S. Newcomb	14	60	11	6	33.1	5.87
Topsfield	Essex	S. A. Merriam	14	58	11	14	35.1	3.80
Lawrence	do	John Fallon	14	53	11	5	.....	4.19
Georgetown	do	Henry M. Nelson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newbury	do	John H. Caldwell	14	56	11	5	31.5	.....
Milton	Norfolk	Rev. A. K. Teele	13	53	11	8	31.7	.....
North Billerica	Middlesex	Rev. E. Nason	14	56	11	5	32.4	.....
West Newton	do	John H. Bixby	14	59	11	4	34.8	4.34
New Bedford	Bristol	Samuel Rodman	14	57	11	10	35.0	4.97
Do	do	Edward T. Tucker	14	60	11	7	35.4	5.83
Worcester	Worcester	Joseph Draper, M.D.	14	53	10, 11	9	32.8	4.42
Mendon	do	J. G. Metcalf, M. D.	14	51	11	4	31.5	.....
Lunenburg	do	G. A. Cunningham	14	55	11	1	30.5	.....
Amherst	Hampshire	Prof. E. S. Snell	14	50	11	8	31.2	3.65
Richmond	Berkshire	Wm. Bacon	13	52	10	10	31.1	3.75
Williams College	do	Prof. A. Hopkins	13	50	10	2	28.8	2.35
Averages							32.5	4.32
RHODE ISLAND.								
Newport	Newport	Wm. H. Crandall	8, 19	50	11	12	33.8	5.58
CONNECTICUT.								
Pomfret	Windham	Rev. D. Hunt	14	52	10	6	30.8	5.25
Columbia	Tolland	Wm. H. Yeomans	8, 9, 13	52	10	8	34.4	.....
Middletown	Middlesex	Prof. J. & A. Johnston	14	58	10, 11	12	34.8	4.34
Groton	New London	Rev. E. Dewhurst	14	54	11	14	35.2	4.90
Averages							33.8	4.83
NEW YORK.								
Moriches	Suffolk	E. A. Smith & daugh's	14	54	11	14	38.8	7.71
South Hartford	Washington	G. M. Ingalsbe	13	52	11	2	30.5	2.85
Germantown	Columbia	Rev. S. W. Roe	1, 14	49	11	10	33.6	4.20
Garrison's	Putnam	Thomas B. Arden	14	55	10	11	.....	5.44
Throg's Neck	Westchester	Miss E. Morris	17	53	10, 11	14	35.4	.....
Deaf & Dumb Inst.	New York	Prof. O. W. Morris	14	53	10, 11	15	35.6	5.50
Columbia College	do	Prof. Chas. A. Joy	14	51	11	15	34.6	3.54
St. Xavier's College	do	Rev. Jno. M. Aubier	14	55	11	15	37.2	2.61
Flatbush	Kings	Eli T. Mack	17	57	11	13	36.3	1.74
Newburg	Orange	Jas. H. Gardiner	1, 3, 4	50	23	16	35.2	3.39
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	Cyrus H. Russell	13	50	10	— 2	24.7	2.62
North Hammond	do	C. A. Wooster	13	46	26	— 5	21.6	4.52
South Trenton	Oneida	Storrs Barrows	13	50	10	0	29.2	6.49
Cazenovia	Madison	Prof. Wm. Soule	28	47	11	6	29.6	6.10
Oneida	do	S. Spooner, M. D.	13	52	10	8	31.1	1.10
Houseville	Lewis	Walter D. Yale	9	54	10	1	27.3	3.66
Depauville	Jefferson	Henry Haas	8	48	10	4	26.4	3.74
Oswego	Oswego	Wm. S. Malcolm	13	48	10	7	30.0	3.32
Palermo	do	E. B. Bartlett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	John Bowman	13	45	11	9	29.3	.....
Skancateles	do	W. M. Beauchamp	28	50	11	9	31.3	.....
Nichols	Tioga	Robert Howell	28	56	11	7	31.4	.....

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for February—Continued.

Stations, &c.	County.	Observers' names.	Date.	Max. ther.	Date.	Min. ther.	Mean ther.	Rain or melted snow.
NEW YORK—Con'd.				°		°	°	*In.*
Geneva	Outario	Rev. W. D. Wilson	8, 13	45	10	7	31.4	1.04
Rochester	Monroe	M. M. Mathews, M.D.	28	49	11	8	30.6	3.01
Rochester University	....do	Prof. C. Dewey	8, 28	49	11	7	29.8	3.01
Little Genesee	Allegany	Daniel Edwards	13	50	11	0	30.5	2.35
Friendship	....do	George W. Fries	28	53	10	6	30.0	.....
Buffalo	Erie	Wm. Ives	8	56	10	7	32.1	3.61
Averages							31.3	3.71
NEW JERSEY.								
Paterson	Passaic	Wm. Brooks	14	58	11	10	34.6	6.41
Newark	Essex	W. A. Whitehead	14	55	23	16	37.7	5.64
New Brunswick	Middlesex	Geo. H. Cook	14	51	23	13	35.1	.....
Trenton	Mercer	E. R. Cook	14	52	10, 11	20	39.4	6.08
Burlington	Burlington	John C. Deacon	14, 17	54	11	16	38.6	4.00
Moorestown	....do	Thos. J. Beans	13	57	11	14	37.2	3.62
Mount Holly	....do	M. J. Rhees, M.D.	13	56	11	17	38.5	.....
Dover	Morris	Howard Shriver	14	59	23	12	35.8	4.79
Readington	Somerset	John Fleming	17	50	23	9	34.4	5.28
Haddonfield	Camden	Samuel Wood	13, 14	55	11	15	37.8	3.70
Greenwich	Cumberland	R. C. Sheppard	14	62	11	15	39.5	3.62
Averages							37.1	4.79
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Nyce's	Pike	John Grathwohl	7	57	11	2	30.9	4.60
Fallsington	Bucks	Ebenezer Hance	17, 18	52	11	17	38.3	3.90
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Pf. J. A. Kirkpatrick	13, 14, 28	54	11	20	40.0	4.82
Germantown	....do	Thomas Meehan	14	57	11	13	38.1	.....
Horsham	Montgomery	Anna Spencer	28	53	11	14	36.2	1.95
Dyberry	Wayne	Theodore Day	28	50	11	1	29.3	.....
North Whitehall	Lehigh	Edward Kohler	24	50	11	10	34.6	.....
Parkesville	Chester	F. Darlington	17	52	11	14	36.6	3.50
Stevensville	Bradford	J. Russell Dutton	28	54	11	7	32.9	1.96
Reading	Berks	J. Heyl Raser	13	54	11	16	37.2	.....
Ephrata	Lancaster	W. H. Spera	17	56	11	12	38.1	4.28
Harrisburg	Dauphin	John Heisely, M.D.	17	50	11	16	35.3	4.22
Lewisburg	Union	Prof. C. S. James	17, 18	49	11	4	31.7	4.10
Tioga	Tioga	E. T. Bentley	28	60	11	0	32.7	2.55
Pennsville	Clearfield	Elisha Fenton	28	54	11	— 6	30.6	3.46
Connellsville	Fayette	John Taylor	13	61	10	— 2	37.8	.....
New Castle	Lawrence	E. M. McConnell	28	53	10, 11	5	34.9	.....
Cannonsburg	Washington	Rev. W. Smith, D.D.	8	62	11	— 7	34.7	2.86
Averages							35.0	3.52
DELAWARE.								
Delaware City	New Castle	J. M. Vanhekle	17	54	11	16	37.5	.....
MARYLAND.								
Woodlawn	Cecil	Jas. O. McCormick	17	58	11	13	38.3	3.85
Catonsville	Baltimore	Grape & Ranlett	14	60	10	7	36.7	.....
Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Wm. R. Goodman	1, 14	58	11	12	41.6	5.44
St. Inigoes	St. Mary's	Rev. J. Stephenson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emmittsburg	Frederick	Eli Smith	17	54	11	7	35.0	.....
Averages							37.9	4.65

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for February—Continued.

Stations, &c.	County.	Observers' names.	Date.	Max. ther.	Date.	Min. ther.	Mean ther.	Rain or melted snow.
WEST VIRGINIA.				°		°	°	*In.*
Cabell Court-house	Cabell	C. L. Roffe	16	64	10	6	42.2	6.10
Grafton	Taylor	Dr. W. H. Sharp	18	62	10, 11	5	42.2	7.00
Averages							42.2	6.05
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Goldsboro'	Wayne	E. W. Adams, A. M.	24	85	11	21	53.3	0.62
Oxford	Granville	J. H. Mills	24	73	11	19	46.8	3.30
Raleigh	Wake	Rev. F. P. Brewer	24	79	11	17	48.4	2.44
Statesville	Iredell	Thos. A. Allison	15, 20	70	11	12	44.7	3.00
Albemarle	Stanley	F. J. Kron	15, 20	77	10, 11	16	48.5	2.83
Averages							48.3	2.44
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
Aiken	Barnwell	Rev. Jno. H. Cornish	24, 26	78	10	22	54.7	2.84
GEORGIA.								
Atlanta	Fulton	Frederiek Deckner	25	81	10	11	49.2	1.47
ALABAMA.								
Prairie Bluff	Wilcox	William Henderson	25	82	10	25	58.8	.....
Moulton	Lawrenee	Thomas M. Peters	24	72	10	19	51.9	1.09
Bolivar	Baldwin	W. J. Van Kirk	24	76	10	27	56.0	1.15
Averages							55.5	1.14
FLORIDA.								
Fernandina	Nassau	H. M. Corey	21, 26	79	10	27	56.7	.....
Gordon	Alachua	H. B. Scott	20, 26	80	10	29	62.2	.....
Jacksonville	Duval	A. S. Baldwin, M. D.	25	86	10	32	62.6	4.95
Averages							60.5	4.95
TEXAS.								
Austin	Travis	J. Van Nostrand	3	84	10	25	58.4	0.72
ARKANSAS.								
Fort Smith	Sebastian	Rev. Frs. Springer	13, 23, 28	72	9	17	45.5	.....
TENNESSEE.								
Tusculum College	Greene	S. S. & W. S. Doak	15	71	10	12	44.5	.....
Lookout Mountain	Hamilton	Edw. F. Williams	25	73	9	11	49.2	.....
Clarksville	Montgomery	Pf. Wm. M. Stewart	15	69	10	— 4	45.3	8.99
Averages							46.3	8.99
KENTUCKY.								
Louisville	Jefferson	Mrs. L. Young	18	63	10	—11	42.7	8.90
Chilesburg	Fayette	Dr. S. D. Martin	15	66	10	— 2	42.2	9.60
Danville	Boyle	O. Beatty	18, 23	65	10	— 2	42.4	7.96
Averages							42.4	8.82
OHIO.								
New Lisbon	Columbiana	J. F. Benner	28	60	10	— 1	35.6	2.70
East Fairfield	....do	S. B. MeMillan	18	53	10, 11	4	34.4	2.43
Steubenville	Jefferson	Joseph B. Doyle	16	55	10	5	39.0	.....
Martin's Ferry	Belmont	Chas. R. Shreve	28	58	11	0	36.9	.....

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for February—Continued.

Stations, &c.	County.	Observers' names.	Date.	Max. ther.	Date.	Min. ther.	Mean ther.	Rain or melted snow.
OHIO—Cont'd.				°		°	°	*In.*
Painesville	Lake	E. J. Ferris	28	54	10	4	32.3	.....
Milnersville	Guernsey	Rev. D. Thompson	28	62	11	— 1	30.3	1.86
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	T. A. Smurr, M. D.	18	60	10	4	35.2	.....
Do	....do	Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hyde.	18	60	10	3	34.6	3.15
Wooster	Wayne	Martin Winger	18	58	10	— 1	35.3	.....
Gallipolis	Gallia	A. P. Rodgers	23	63	10	0	41.6	4.98
Kelley's Island	Erie	Geo. C. Huntington	28	52	10	3	32.8	3.42
Norwalk	Huron	Rev. A. Newton	28	60	10	0	34.4	3.30
North Fairfield	....do	O. Burras	18	56	10	— 3	34.4	4.05
Westerville	Franklin	Prof. H. A. Thompson	28	58	10	— 2	37.0	1.68
Kingston	Ross	Prof. John Haywood	18	63	10	— 4	38.5	3.67
Toledo	Lucas	J. B. Trembly, M. D.	27	62	10	2	33.3	3.13
Marion	Marion	H. A. True, M. D.	18	53	10	— 4	33.4	4.07
Kenton	Hardin	C. H. Smith, M. D.	1	60	10	10	39.5	6.50
Urbana University	Champaign	M. G. Williams	13	58	10	—10	34.4	3.85
Hillsborough	Highland	J. McD. Matbews	18	60	10	— 4	38.1	4.54
Ripley	Brown	Dr. G. Bambach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette	Allen	Samuel Knoble	28	58	10	— 4	33.5	5.60
Bethel	Clermont	George W. Crane	14	57	10	— 7	35.5	2.38
Cincinnati	Hamilton	George W. Harper	12, 23	59	10	— 2	39.7	3.56
Do	....do	R. C. Phillips	16, 23	64	10	2	43.8	5.32
College Hill	....do	John W. Hammitt	14	60	10	— 7	38.8	2.75
Farm School	....do	L. B. Tuckerman	18	58	10	— 4	37.3	3.95
Averages							36.1	3.66
MICHIGAN.								
Monroe City	Monroe	F. & E. Whelpley	28	54	10	0	31.9	2.30
State Agricult'l Col.	Ingham	Prof. R. C. Kedzie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield	Hillsdale	R. Bullard	28	56	10	— 2	30.0	4.85
Grand Rapids	Kent	E. S. Holmes, D.D.S.	7, 18, 27	50	10	— 3	29.5	.....
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Milton Chase, M. D.	28	48	10	9	28.9	.....
Northport	Leelenaw	Rev. Geo. N. Smith	7	52	24	4	26.7	.....
Holland	Ottawa	L. H. Streng	7	57	10	4	31.8	2.12
Ontonagon	Ontonagon	Edwin Ellis, M. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homestead	Benzie	George E. Steele	7	52	25	— 8	27.7	.....
Averages							29.5	3.09
INDIANA.								
Richmond	Wayne	John Valentine	18	57	10	—11	34.2	5.09
Aurora	Dearborn	Geo. Sutton, M. D.	23	62	10	— 8	36.5	5.04
Vevay	Switzerland	Chas. G. Boerner	8, 13, 14	62	10	—10	41.7	7.34
Muncie	Delaware	G. W. H. Kemper, M.D.	23	59	10	— 8	34.9	5.15
New Albany	Floyd	Dr. E. S. Crozier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia City	Whitley	Dr. F. & Miss McCoy	28	58	10	— 6	33.2	2.90
Indianapolis	Marion	Mrs. Z. Butterfield	18	60	10	— 4	39.3	.....
Rensselaer	Jasper	J. H. Loughridge	28	60	10	—15	28.8	5.50
Merom	Sullivan	Thomas Holmes	13, 18	57	10	— 2	36.8	4.25
New Harmony	Posey	John Chappellsmith	15	66	10	— 1	41.4	7.15
Averages							36.3	5.

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for February—Continued.

Stations, &c.	County.	Observers' names.	Date.	Max. ther.	Date.	Min. ther.	Mean. ther.	Rain or melted snow.
ILLINOIS.				°		°	°	*In.*
Chicago	Cook	Samuel Brookes	28	58	10	—17	30.4	.....
Do	do	J. G. Langguth, jr	28	57	10	— 6	32.0	2.23
Evanston	do	Fred. J. Huse	13	45	10	—13	.....	.....
Riley	McHenry	E. Babcock	28	53	10	—24	24.3	3.94
Golconda	Pope	W. V. Eldredge	12	71	10	0	43.9	6.20
Aurora	Kane	A. Spaulding	28	51	10	—20	26.5	3.30
Ottawa	La Salle	Mrs. E. H. Merwin	28	62	9	— 5	32.2	4.00
Winnebago	Winnebago	J. W. & Miss Tolman	28	49	10	—22	23.6	2.83
Dixon	Lee	Joseph T. Little	28	60	10	—18	26.2	.....
Magnolia	Putnam	Henry K. Smith	28	73	10	—13	29.0	4.08
Rochelle	Ogle	Daniel Carey	28	54	10	—20	27.0	.....
Wyanet	Bureau	E. S. & Miss Phelps	28	64	9, 10	—10	29.5	2.53
Tiskilwa	do	Verry Aldrich	28	58	10	— 9	23.9	.....
Elmira	Stark	O. A. Blanchard	28	60	9	—12	30.0	2.20
Peoria	Peoria	Frederick Brendel	28	59	10	— 7	31.9	2.88
Springfield	Sangamon	G. M. Brinkerhoff	13	54	10	— 3	32.4	.....
Loami	do	Timothy Dudley	13	61	10	— 6	33.3	5.00
Waterloo	Monroe	H. Künster	15	64	10	— 3	34.9	.....
Dubois	Washington	William C. Spencer	15	62	10	0	37.2	6.27
Galesburg	Knox	Pf. W. Livingston	28	62	10	—11	29.2	2.56
Manchester	Scott	Dr. J. & C. W. Grant	27	61	9	— 4	34.8	6.34
Mount Sterling	Brown	Rev. A. Duncan	28	62	9	— 8	33.9	.....
Andalusia	Rock Island	E. H. Bowman, M. D.	28	62	10	—10	30.6	.....
Augusta	Hancock	S. B. Mead, M. D.	28	64	9	— 7	33.2	2.53
Averages							30.9	3.79
WISCONSIN.								
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Jacob Lüps	11	41	10	—10	26.2	1.75
Plymouth	Sheboygan	G. Moeller	28	50	10	—15	25.0	1.80
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	I. A. Lapham, LL.D	7	47	10	—11	27.4	2.13
Do	do	Carl Winkler, M. D	27	48	10	—12	28.4	2.22
Delavan	Walworth	Leveus Eddy	28	50	10	—18	24.7	2.49
Waupacca	Waupacca	H. C. Mead	7, 27	50	9	—10	24.7	.....
Beloit	Rock	H. D. Porter	28	44	10	—16	23.9	3.80
Barahoo	Sauk	M. C. Waite	28	52	10	—12	26.8	4.44
Bayfield	Bayfield	Andrew Tate	5	42	10	—20	17.5	2.10
Averages							25.0	2.59
MINNESOTA.								
Beaver Bay	Lake	C. Wieland	4	36	10	—28	12.5	0.00
Afton	Washington	Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Babcock.	27	44	10	—23	15.2	.....
St. Paul	Ramsey	Rev. A. B. Paterson	7, 27, 28	41	10	—24	16.2	1.12
Minneapolis	Hennepin	Wm. Cheney	7, 27	44	24	—30	14.1	1.03
Sibley	Sibley	C.E. and C.W.Woodbury.	27	43	9	—31	13.4	0.70
New Ulm	Brown	Charles Roos	12	43	9	—20	15.3	1.28
Averages							14.5	0.83
IOWA.								
Lyons	Clinton	A. T. Hudson	28	54	10	—20	24.9	3.02
Davenport	Scott	Sydney Smith	28	53	9	—13	26.1	5.77

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for February—Continued.

Stations, &c.	County.	Observers' names.	Date.	Max. ther.	Date.	Min. ther.	Mean ther.	Rain or melted snow.
IOWA—Continued.				°		°	°	*In.*
Dubuque	Dubuque	Asa Horr, M. D.	28	52	9	—12	25.1	4.45
Muscatine	Muscatine	J. P. Walton	28	57	10	—14	25.5	3.62
Atalissa	....do	B. Carpenter	28	53	9, 10	— 9	25.5	3.25
Monticello	Jones	M. M. Moultou	28	50	10	—15	28.8	3.46
Fort Madison	Lee	Daniel McCready	12, 28	59	9, 10	—11	30.8	3.08
Guttenburg	Clayton	Jas. P. Dickersou	7, 27, 28	52	10	—24	22.3	.....
Ceres	....do	J. M. Hagensick	28	52	9	—11	24.8	.....
Mount Vernon	Linn	Prof. A. Collins	28	60	10	—18	24.4	.....
Iowa City	Johnson	Prof. T. S. Parvin	28	68	10	—18	26.3	7.46
Independence	Buchauan	Mrs. D. B. Wheaton	28	54	10	—23	20.8	3.60
Do	....do	D. S. Deering	28	50	9	—18	23.3	.....
Waterloo	Black Hawk	T. Steed	17, 28	44	9	—14	22.7	.....
Iowa Falls	Hardin	N. Townsend	7	48	9	—17	21.0	5.99
Algona	Kossuth	Philip Dorweiler	12, 27, 28	40	9	—26	14.7	.....
Fontanelle	Adair	A. F. Bryant	27	52	9	—16	24.4	3.30
Harris Grove	Harrison	Jacob F. Stern	27, 28	48	9	—16	23.4	3.80
Fort Dodge	Webster	C. N. Jorgensen	27	47	9	—19	20.5	.....
Averages							24.0	4.23
MISSOURI.								
St. Louis University	St. Louis	Rev. F. H. Stuntebeck	13	67	10	7	40.2	3.43
Allenton	....do	A. Fendler	13	72	10	— 1	38.1	3.48
Union	Frankliu	Miss Belle Moore	13	67	9	1	38.0	2.18
Canton	Lewis	George P. Ray	28	65	9, 10	— 8	32.2	3.40
Harrisonville	Cass	John Christian	7, 17	56	9	4	34.7	6.56
Averages							36.6	3.81
KANSAS.								
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	J. Stayman, M. D.	28	64	9	— 2	32.5	3.46
Olatha	Johnson	W. Beckwith	28	64	9, 21	0	33.3	3.40
Atchison	Atchison	Dr. H. B & Miss Horn	26	66	9, 21	— 3	31.2	12.10
State Agr. College	Riley	Prof. B. F. Mudge	7, 27	57	21	— 2	32.3	2.01
Council Grove	Morris	A. Woodworth, M. D.	28	59	21	— 3	33.7	5.50
LeRoy	Coffey	J. G. Shoemaker	7, 17, 28	62	21	1	36.5	3.18
Averages							33.3	4.94
NEBRASKA.								
Bellevue	Sarpy	Rev. Wm. Hamilton	27	53	21	— 7	26.7	2.44
Glendale	Cass	Dr. and Miss Child	27	52	9, 21	—10	22.9	2.70
Averages							24.8	2.57
UTAH TERRITORY.								
Gt. Salt Lake City	Great Salt Lake	W. W. Phelps	27	55	7, 9, 24	15	32.9	1.62

NOTES OF THE WEATHER.—FEBRUARY, 1867.

FROM THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Gardiner, Maine.—The mean temperature of February was 4 42° above the average for thirty-one years; the amount of rain and melted snow was 1.15 inches above the average for twenty-nine years.

Steuben, Maine.—February 10.—The freshet to-day was the highest there has been for a number of years; sleighing broke up.

Cornish, Maine.—The temperature of the month was 8.45° above the average of February for the last thirty-five years.

Standish, Maine.—February 7.—The sleighing to-day is the best there has been this winter. 24th.—Good sleighing this morning.

Lee, Maine.—February 28.—Snow very light on account of rain; only two inches of snow in open fields; ice and snow enough to make good sleighing.

Stratford, N. H.—February 28.—Only ten and a half inches of snow fell during the month, not enough for lumbering business. Some ten days during the month wheel carriages were in use, which is unusual in February, or even March.

Shelburne, N. H.—February 13.—Ground thawed one inch.

Claremont, N. H.—February 8 to 10.—A heavy rain-storm which carried off the remaining snow and cleared the ice out of the smaller streams and rivers. 28th.—A very bad month for teaming.

Barnet, Vermont.—February 28.—The ground is frozen very deep, there not having been snow enough to protect it from freezing; the snow melts away nearly as fast as it comes. 10th.—There is now but very little on the ground. There have been but a few days this winter that a sleigh could be used, which is unusual here; the Connecticut river is still frozen over, but it is unsafe crossing on the ice with heavy loads.

Brandon, Vermont.—No good sleighing this month.

Randolph, Vermont.—February 28.—There is very little snow in open fields; sleighing is gone on most roads; the same was the case last year at this time.

Kingston, Mass.—February 10.—There was a very destructive freshet to-day, caused by a heavy rain last night and the great quantity of melting snow.

Richmond, Mass.—February 2.—Thunder shower from 11 to 12 p. m., attended by heavy reports and sharp lightning.

Williamstown, Mass.—February 3.—Heavy thunderstorm at midnight last night.

Lunenburg, Mass.—This February was the mildest since 1851. A thaw began on the 1st and continued until the 10th, which carried off most of the large body of snow. The travelling has been very bad most of the month.

New Bedford, Mass.—February 11.—Ice broken up north of the bridge and driven out of the river. 20th to 22d.—The fall of snow is judged to be about equal to that of the great storm of last month. 28th.—Very little frost remains in the ground, and the snow is very much reduced. The sleighing of the late storm lasted but two or three days, and was never very good.

Newport, R. I.—February 20, 9 a. m., to 22d, 4 a. m., sixteen inches of snow fell, which is more than had fallen before during the winter.

Columbia, Conn.—February 20 to 22.—Twelve inches of snow fell.

Pomfret, Conn.—February 8 and 9.—Great flood and damage by it. 28th.—This has been the warmest February since 1857; the mean temperature was 4.68° above the average for a number of years.

Groton, Conn.—February 1.—Lightning in the south this evening. River clear of ice at this place. 24th.—Lightning at the southeast this evening.

Buffalo, N. Y.—February 14.—Sleighing ended, having lasted fourteen days. 21st.—Three and a half inches of snow fell yesterday and to-day; sleighing

again. 28th.—The month was five degrees warmer than the mean of nine years. Snow, except drifts, disappeared on the 23d. No frost in the ground during the winter; good sleighing sixty-seven days of the winter.

Flatbush, N. Y.—February 2.—Thunder shower at night.

Skaneateles, N. Y.—February 2.—Thunder and lightning, sharp and blue, in the south and east from 9½ to 10 p. m. 10th, ten inches of snow fell. 20th to 22d, eleven inches of snow.

New York, N. Y.—February 2.—Thunder shower at 11.20 p. m; very heavy thunder and vivid lightning, almost white, twice at least; the thunder passed away rapidly to the east. 9th.—Rain commenced falling at 6 p. m., accompanied with only one single flash of lightning, followed by a hard clap of thunder. Rain continued till after midnight, when the temperature suddenly changed from about 40° to below freezing point. 19th to 20th, eight inches of snow fell.

Newburg, N. Y.—February 2.—Sheet lightning at 9 p. m., and thunder in the night.

Rochester, N. Y.—The temperature of February was four degrees above the general average for the month. 10th.—A storm attended by a strong gale from the northwest during the night. 14th.—A freshet in the Genesee; ice went out at evening.

Depauville, N. Y.—February 28.—The sleighing, though rather poor now, was good through all the month, and has lasted since December 11—in all, eighty days. Snow gone in all exposed places.

Moriches, N. Y.—February 5.—The ice on the ponds averages 10½ inches thick. The frost in the ground in some places fifteen inches. 19th to 22d.—On measuring the snow after it had finished falling, and when it was well packed by its dampness, the depth was found to be seventeen and a half inches. 28th.—The snow of the 19th and 22d has not yet all disappeared.

Theresa, N. Y.—February 28.—The ground has not been frozen during the winter; the greatest depth of snow at any time was about forty inches.

Mount Holly, N. J.—February 2.—Very heavy thunder and very vivid lightning about 8 p. m. 4th.—Heavy thunder and lightning about 10 p. m. from southwest. 9th.—Heavy rain, with distant thunder and lightning, about 5 p. m.

Burlington, N. J.—February 20.—Thunder shower at 7 p. m., continuing about twenty minutes; very brilliant diffuse lightning, and heavy but distant thunder. 9th.—A hard shower about 5½ p. m., with lightning and thunder. 14th.—The ice in the Delaware river at Burlington broke up. 20th and 21st.—Seven inches of snow fell, being the deepest snow of the winter to fall at one time.

Newark, N. J.—The mean temperature of the month was five degrees above the average of February in the preceding twenty-three years; the amount of rain and melted snow was more than in any February during the same period except in 1847. On the 11th the barometer was higher than at any time since observations have been taken, except on the 8th of January, 1866.

Greenwich, N. J.—February 9.—Heavy reverberating thunder this afternoon, shaking and rattling doors and windows. 28th.—The ground was not entirely free from snow from the 30th of December to the 24th of February.

Fallsington, Penn.—February 11.—The barometer to-day was the highest that is recollected, with perhaps one exception. Ice broke up in the Delaware river the second time. 28th.—The past February is supposed to have been the mildest since 1828.

Harrisburg, Penn.—February 14.—Ice on the Susquehanna river broke up.

Philadelphia, Penn.—February 2.—Sharp lightning in the evening. 6th.—The Delaware river opened to navigation, after being closed with ice for about three weeks. 9th.—A very heavy rain; thunder and lightning in the night.

11th.—At 10 a. m. the barometer, reduced to 32°, indicated 30.970 inches, which is more than two-tenths of an inch higher than before observed during a period of sixteen years.

Grampian Hills, Penn.—February 28.—The snow drifts have been greater and of longer continuance than usual. Many of the lanes are yet blocked up, and many of them have not been passable since the 16th of January. The first drifting was on the 27th of December; from that time to the present a few of the roads have been shut by snow, but it is now fast going off.

Emmittsburg, Maryland.—February 2.—From 6¼ p. m. until 9 p. m. quite continued lightning accompanied with thunder. 4th.—Lightning at 9 p. m. 9th.—At 10 p. m. wind blowing a gale all night and up to 11 a. m. of the 10th. 19th.—Commenced snowing and continued until 5 a. m. on the 21st; began again at 11 a. m and continued until 5 p. m.; depth, twelve inches.

Woodlawn, Maryland.—February 2.—Distant lightning from 6 to 9½ p. m., with thunder. 19th.—Snow gone except in roads and fence rows. 20th and 21st, snow fell to the depth of seven and a half inches on a level, but was blown in drifts in many places two feet deep.

Romney, West Virginia.—February 20.—Snow five inches deep and very high water.

Grafton, West Virginia.—Heavy rain on the 19th and 20th. Thunder storm on the 21st at 11½ a. m., followed by hail. One inch of snow on the 22d.

Statesville, N. C.—February 19.—Misty all day. 20th, misty till 10 a. m.

Raleigh, N. C.—February 2.—Clear in forenoon; shower in evening, with distant lightning. 9th.—Thunder shower in the afternoon. No rain on or near the 19th.

Goldsboro', N. C.—No snow during the month, and rain only on the 9th and 28th.

[No snow in February at any station in North Carolina from which registers have been received, except a little at Statesville on the 9th, nor in any State farther south.]

Attaway Hill, N. C.—February 2.—Several thunder storms from morning until night. 9th, at 1 p. m. high wind, rain, and thunder in the south. 15th, yellow crocus, alder, and hazel in bloom. 26th, towards evening, thunder in the far south.

Aiken, S. C.—February 22.—Wild plums in bloom generally; first peach blossoms. 26th, peach trees blooming generally.

Wilkinsville, S. C.—February 2.—Rain in the afternoon with heavy thunder. 4th.—Thunder from 9 to 11 a. m. 9th.—Rain from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; at 3 p. m. a gale rose suddenly from the northwest and continued about three hours. 19th, rain from 10½ to 11¾ a. m. 21st, dense fog falling from 6½ to 9 a. m.; several peals of thunder at 7 a. m. 28th.—The month was warm; cloudiness unusually great—only one clear day; the amount of rain small. The buds of peach trees are much swollen, and nearly ready to come out.

Atlanta, Georgia.—February 24.—Plum trees in full bloom. 28th, first peach tree blossoms.

Jacksonville, Florida.—February 2.—Thunder-storm.

Austin, Texas.—February 3.—At 8.45 p. m. a violent wind from the northwest. 10th, frost. 14th, small rise in the Colorado. 28th.—No steady rain fell till the night of the 27th.

Chilesburg, Kentucky.—February 2.—Rain and thunder last night, and distant thunder this morning with a shower of rain. 8th and 9th, six inches of snow fell. 13th, snow all gone. 10th, peaches all killed to-day in the bud. Mean temperature of the day 62⅔°. 15th.—Mean temperature of this day 61°. 19th and 20th, steady rain. 21st, hail and a little snow.

Kelley's Island, Ohio.—Five inches of snow, very moist and heavy, fell on the

5th, and six inches, also very wet, on the 29th and 21st. Total fall of snow during the month, fourteen and a half inches.

Urbana, Ohio.—February 2.—Ground frozen seven inches in open exposed places. 13th, snow off the ground, having covered it since December 24th. Ice on ponds thirteen inches thick. 20th and 21st, four and three-quarter inches of snow. 23d, snow off. 28th, the mean temperature of the month was 4 38° above the mean of February for the past fifteen years.

Kenton, Ohio.—February 27.—The ground was frozen in open places to the depth of twelve to fourteen inches, and in the roads from six to eight inches. The frost has been all out of the ground two days. 28th.—The river opened on the 16th, and the highest water is to-day.

North Fairfield, Ohio.—February 21.—The hardest snow-storm of the winter; three inches of snow fell in an hour from 7¼ to 8¼ a. m. Eight and a half inches in all from the 19th to the 21st.

Litchfield, Michigan.—February 15 and 16.—Very heavy rain, and ten or twelve inches of snow on the ground at one time. Many bridges on the St. Joseph river were swept away.

Kalamazoo, Michigan.—February 28.—The ground has not frozen at all in the woods or stubble-fields.

Columbia, Indiana.—February 3 and 4.—Snowed very fast; the snow was so heavy as to weigh down thirty-foot trees to the ground.

Muncie, Indiana.—February 28.—During the winter just closed there were thirty and three-fourths inches of snow, exceeding any previous winter for many years.

Vevay, Indiana.—February 9.—A sudden change of temperature occurred last night. At 9 p. m. the thermometer was 50°, with indications of rain; at 5 this morning 23°, and snowing briskly from the northeast, causing drifts four feet deep. 18th.—The Ohio river is rising at the rate of two inches an hour, and is in many places over the banks; all the bottom lands are submerged. 26th, first crocus in bloom.

Rensselaer, Indiana.—February 15.—Thunder and lightning in the evening. 20th, very heavy sleet, which continued for two days; trees were bowed down to the ground.

Aurora, Indiana.—February 2.—The ice was broken and running out of the small streams emptying into the Ohio river. 15th, frost disappeared from the ground. 21st, the Ohio river reached its height this evening. All the bottom lands were inundated; there was about fifty-four feet of water in the channel.

Manchester, Illinois.—February 1.—Distant thunder about 5 p. m. 8th, distant thunder at 4 p. m. 15th, distant thunder during the day.

Chicago, Illinois.—February 15.—The Chicago river clear from ice about half a mile from the lake inwards. 21st, the south branch of the Chicago river all free of ice.

Aurora, Illinois.—February 14.—The river was the highest it has been for seven years; the island opposite the city was overflowed to the depth of one foot; it has been overflowed but once before for twenty years. 28th, the snow has mostly disappeared; only a little remains where there were large drifts. There has been more good sleighing during the month than in any February for a number of years.

Peoria, Illinois.—February 15.—Thunder-showers; thunder heard twice.

Waterloo, Illinois.—February 1.—Rain, with lightning and thunder, from 5½ to 9 p. m., then changed to snow. 15th, rain all day, with thunder and lightning in the afternoon.

Ottawa, Illinois.—February 14.—The Illinois river broke up to-day; an unusually heavy freshet prevailing, carrying away bridges, barns, fences, &c. 19th.—Five inches of snow fell to-day.

Mount Sterling, Illinois.—February 28.—The ground has been frozen on the

north side of buildings to the depth of three and a half feet; the general depth was about a foot and a half. The frost is not yet out of the ground except in some small spots exposed all day to the sun.

Loami, Illinois.—The greatest depth of frost in the ground was ten inches on the 10th.

Riley, Illinois.—The temperature of February was 2.10 degrees higher than the mean of the month for thirteen years, and the amount of rain was two and one-third inches more than the mean of February for twelve years.

Harrisonville, Missouri.—February 13.—All streams overflowing, and all the lodged ice carried off. In some localities the ground is not frozen more than eight inches, but in others from twelve to fifteen inches.

St. Louis, Missouri.—February 1.—Rain began falling a little before 6 p. m.; about ten minutes after 6 there was a very vivid flash of lightning and a long roll of thunder in the west.

Allenton, Missouri.—Thunder on the 1st, 15th, and 20th; on the 23d the temperature fell 43 degrees in ten hours—from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Manitowoc, Wisconsin.—February 27.—The first steamboat arrived from Chicago.

Plymouth, Wisconsin.—February 28.—Snow pretty nearly all gone, but ground frozen yet. The only fall of snow this month deep enough to measure was one inch on the 4th.

Baraboo, Wisconsin.—February 15.—Hail the size of robin's eggs fell from 4 p. m. to 4.20, leaving the ground covered and white, after which rain set in and continued with heavy thunder and vivid flash lightning till 8 p. m. 16th, snow from 7 10 a. m till 11 a. m, three-quarters of an inch.

Saint Paul, Minnesota.—No rain during the month, except a drizzle on the 12th, and some with the snow and hail on the 15th. Snow on the 4th, 10th, 15th, and 19th to 22d, eight inches in all.

New Ulm, Minnesota.—Four snows during the month; no rain except drizzling a little.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.—Fall of snow for the month ten and a half inches; good sleighing through the entire month. A thaw on the last two days, with dense fog and a mist or fine rain on the 28th.

Iowa City, Iowa.—Twenty-seven inches of snow fell during the month. The heaviest fall was twelve inches on the 3d and 4th. Much rain on the 12th, 13th and 15th.

Davenport, Iowa.—Twelve inches of snow during the month, two inches on the 2d and 3d. Heavy rain on the 12th, 13th and 15th.

Fort Madison, Iowa.—February 27.—Depth of ground frozen, three feet.

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—February 15.—Lightning and thunder coming from northwest and going southeast, accompanied with heavy and moderate rain, alternately, mixed with hail.

Algona, Iowa.—February 15.—Snow, sleet and rain from morning till 2. p. m.; lightning and thunder at 9½ a. m., which lasted about an hour. 28th.—About six or eight inches of snow fell during the month, but it could not be measured accurately, on account of the wind blowing it away.

Independence, Iowa.—The fall of snow during the month, was six inches, of which two inches fell on the 3d and 4th, and four inches on the 19th. There was rain on the 12th, 13th, 15th and 27th.

Monticello, Iowa.—February 13.—The ice in the Waquopeta river at this place broke up to-day, the water very high and doing much damage to bridges above this place.

Waterloo, Iowa.—February 14.—The ice broke on Cedar river. 15th, river free of ice.

Le Roy, Kansas.—February 1.—Thunder at a distance in the southwest

at 7 a m.; at 8 a. m. it passed to the southeast. 4th, Neosho river opened from ice. 13th, all frost disappeared from the ground.

Manhattan, Kansas.—No snow at the beginning of February, except in ravines, and not enough fell during the month to cover the ground. From the 15th to the 20th, the streams were higher than known since the settlement of the State; caused partly by rain and partly by the melting of snow above.

Leavenworth, Kansas.—February 15.—Diffused lightning at 4 a m., with thunder and rain from northeast. The Missouri river opened, the ice giving way by the river rising. The ice was twelve inches thick. Boats commenced running. 28th.—Less than an inch of snow fell during the month.

Atchison, Kansas.—February 13.—Missouri river clear of ice opposite this city. 14th.—Ice moved in large quantities past the city to-day; ferry-boats commenced making regular trips. 15th. Last night a storm, accompanied by thunder, lightning, rain and hail.

Council Grove, Kansas.—February 5.—Frost out of the ground in the most favorable places. 8th, ground frozen again. 15th, a slight shower at 4 a. m., with a little thunder and lightning. Frost out of the ground again. 16th.—Froze to the depth of two inches last night. 28th, frost out of the ground generally. A trifle of snow fell two or three times during the month, but not enough to whiten the ground.

Bellevue, Nebraska.—February 13.—Small streams high; some bridges injured. 28th, the fall of snow during the month was seven inches.

Glendale, Nebraska.—February 13.—Waters high; small creeks rose from six to ten feet. 19th, Platte and Missouri rivers breaking up; on the 21st closed again; breaking up again on the 28th. One and six-tenths inches of snow fell during the month.